

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 199.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.

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The design of this Society is "to erect a large number of commodious Congregational Chapels, on suitable sites, in those districts of the Metropolis in which they are most needed." Personal Subscribers of One Guinea per annum and upwards, and the representatives of congregations making an annual collection, form the constituency, who regulate the proceedings of the Society. It was formed in the spring of 1848, has made grants to the extent of £1,200 in aid of the new Chapels at Notting-hill and Haverstock-hill, has undertaken the erection of the Chapel in the City-road, and has secured a site for a new Chapel in Somers-town. Subscriptions in aid of the object will be thankfully received by the Sub-Treasurer, Camomile-street, or by the Secretary, 10, Cambridge-terrace, Midleton-road, Dalston.

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Additional subscriptions in sums under £5	23	7	0

### THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

THIS EVENING (Wednesday) at the TABERNACLE (near City-road Wesleyan Chapel) the Rev. JAMES EVERETT will preach. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at GEORGE WHITFIELD'S CHAPEL, Tottenham-court-road, the Rev. SAMUEL DUNN will preach. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

### ANTI-CHOLERA.

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### THE EXPELLED MINISTERS.

AT a Public Meeting, held in the large room of EXETER HALL, LONDON, on FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31st, JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton-hall, Huddersfield, in the Chair. After hearing the STATEMENTS of the Rev. Messrs. EVERETT, DUNN, and GRIFFITH,

It was moved by M. RAINES, Esq., of Kendal; and seconded by Mr. DUNSFORD, of Hinde-street Circuit; and carried unanimously:—

1. That this meeting, having heard the statements of the Revs. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, relative to their expulsion from the Wesleyan Connexion, and being satisfied as to the truth of the statements, regards the acts of the Conference as equally at variance with the ancient rules and established usages of Methodism, and with the principles of the New Testament; and in testimony of their sympathy, hereby express their determination to support the expelled individuals in their future labours as ministers of the Gospel.

Moved by Mr. STEPHENS, of City-road Circuit; and seconded by Mr. CONSTANTINE, of the Third London Circuit; and carried unanimously:—

2. That, in the judgment of this meeting, the proceedings of the Conference, being a direct violation of the essential principles of civil and religious liberty, justify the Wesleyan community in taking into their immediate consideration the best means of restraining that body from pursuing a career of intolerance and exclusiveness dangerous to the best interests of the Connexion; and that, therefore, the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee to correspond with all the Circuits in Great Britain, and ascertain whether the opinion of the societies is favourable to an aggregate meeting of delegates for the purpose of deliberating upon the present crisis of affairs, and that the said Committee be empowered to receive sub-

scriptions:—

Dr. OXLEY, Hackney, Treasurers.

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### COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kaye. Mr. Stevens.

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—Chipephase. —Rennie.

—Hanson. —Cresswell.

—Bicknell. —Dunsford.

—Brown. —Dresser.

—Davis. —E. Dunn.

—Mann. —Davy.

With power to add to their number.

Moved by Dr. OXLEY, of Hackney; and seconded by Mr. GROSJEAN, of Hinde-street Circuit; and carried unanimously:—

3. That the foregoing Resolutions be advertised in the *Wesleyan Times*, to the editor and proprietor of which journal this Meeting expresses its cordial acknowledgments for the firm and decided, yet temperate advocacy of the rights of the expelled Ministers, and of the cause of Methodist reform; in the *Watchman*, and in any other journals, according to the discretion of the Committee.

(Signed) JOHN KAYE, Chairman.

The subscriptions received will be announced next week.

The Secretaries can be communicated with at their respective addresses. They are anxious to correspond with all the country circuits and important societies, relative to the subject of the Second Resolution, viz., an Aggregate Meeting. Letters are respectfully requested.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

WE the undersigned, Wesleyan Ministers, having attended the sitting of the late Conference in Manchester, and having had our attention directed to certain Reports of its Proceedings which have appeared in the *Wesleyan Times* newspaper, consider it right thus publicly to deny their general accuracy; and to caution our friends, whether of our own or of other Christian denominations, against coming to conclusions on the points to which such reports relate, solely, or even mainly, on the ground of anything which they contain; since, by their omission of several important matters, their incorrect statements regarding others, and the colouring introduced into their narratives of facts, they are calculated grossly to mislead those who depend upon them for information:—

John Hannah, D.D.	Peter C. Horton
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Henry Young	Samuel Hardye
Robert Young	George Jackson
John Hall	Henry Davies
John Rigg	Edward Sumner
Isaac Keeling	W. Horton
Corbett Cooke	

### CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

A SABBATH AFTERNOON LECTURE, to be conducted by various Ministers, will be commenced, under the auspices of the above Institution, NEXT LORD'S DAY, the 9th Inst., at FETTER-LANE CHAPEL, and continued on every succeeding Sabbath. Service to begin at Three o'clock.

As many poor families, servants, and others, are unable to attend public worship on other parts of Lord's-day, the Christian Visitors and Tract Distributors in the vicinity are entreated to give publicity to the service.

ROBT. ASHTON, JOHN PITMAN, Secretaries.

### EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE Undersigned and their Families contemplate Emigrating to Adelaide, South Australia, early in the ensuing Year, and intend to charter a Ship for that purpose. They therefore invite such Members of Christian Churches who are disposed to emigrate to take passage in her.

She will be fitted up with Enclosed Cabins, and the opportunity will secure an agreeable voyage, select society, better diet, and at less than the usual cost; and preserve their families from the evils naturally arising under the present system of emigration.

Applications for a passage should be made previously to the 1st of October next, so that every necessary arrangement may be made.

References to the character of the undersigned are kindly allowed to the Rev. S. Nicholson and the Rev. E. Jones, of Plymouth; the Rev. George Smith, Trinity Parsonage, Poplar, London; the Rev. C. H. Roe, Birmingham; and the Rev. H. Quick, Taunton.

Letters for further information, enclosing stamp for reply, should be addressed either to

MR. HENRY WILLS, Lambhay-wharf; or,

MR. CHARLES H. S. VEALE, Hampton-street, Plymouth.

Dated August 6th, 1849.

### HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.

THE following SERVICES will be held in connexion with the Opening of this place of Worship:—

On THURSDAY, the 13th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., President of Cheshunt College, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Kensington, in the Evening.

On SUNDAY, the 16th of SEPTEMBER, the Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., President of the Lancashire Independent College, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. JAMES SHERMAN, of Surrey Chapel, will preach in the Evening.

The Morning Services will commence at Eleven, and the Evening Services at Half-past Six; and collections will be made during each service in aid of the Building Fund

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EXAMINERS.

REV. JOSEPH SORTAIN, B.A.  
JOSEPH GOUGE GREENWOOD, Esq. (of London), B.A.

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The Domestic Department is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced Housekeeper.

VACATIONS.

Midsummer, 7 weeks. Christmas, 2 weeks.

A Prospectus and Papers, together with a list of References, will be forwarded upon application to the Director.

Brighton, August 20th, 1849.

## THE BRIGHTON SCHOOL.

The ensuing (Half) Session will commence on MONDAY, October 1st.

All arrangements for the admission of Pupils should be concluded one week before the commencement of each Session.

ROBERT WINTER, Jun., Director.  
Grand Parade, August 20th, 1849.

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References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Simedon, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Oberly, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers—Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. E. Miall, Illesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

## JOHN FOSTER.

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[Continued from last week.]

"Desideratum," p. 66.—"It seems the electric fire in cases of this and many other kinds, divides the minute vessels and capillary passages, as well as separates the coagulated particles of the stagnating fluids. By soeleriding, likewise, the motion of the blood, it removes many obstructions."

70.—Mr. L.—"I can't deny but I was much astonished at seeing such mighty things performed by electricity. But, after having considered the nature of electric ether . . . I was led to conclude that all those surprising effects were no more than the necessary consequences of so powerful an agent, when thus determined and directed. And the helping us in our bodily infirmities was one great end (probably the great end) it was ordained to serve."

"It were greatly to be wished that the gentlemen of the faculty would strictly examine the nature, properties, and effects of this sovereign remedy."

"It is highly probable a timely use of this means might prevent, before they were thoroughly formed, and frequently even then removes some of the most painful and dangerous distempers, cancers, and serotinous tumours in particular, though they will yield to no other medicine yet discovered. It is certain, nothing is so likely, by accelerating the contained fluids, to dilate and open the passages, as well as divide the coagulated particles of the blood, so that the circulation may be again performed. And it is a doubt, whether it would not be of more use, even in mortification, than either the bark or any other medicine. Before I conclude, I would beg one thing (if it be not too great a favour) from the gentlemen of the faculty . . . it is, that none of them would condemn, they know not what; that they would hear the cause before they pass sentence . . . that they would not pronounce against electricity while they know little or nothing about it. Let every candid man take a little pains. Let him, for two or three weeks, try it himself in the above-named disorders; and then his own sense will show him whether it be a mere plaything, or the noblest medicine yet known in the world."

WESLEY'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Vol. III., Page 174.—"From a thousand experiments it appears that there is a fluid far more subtle than air, which is everywhere diffused through all space, which surrounds the earth, and pervades every part of it. . . .

"This is subtle and active enough, not only to be, under the Great Cause, the secondary cause of motion, but to produce and sustain life throughout all nature, as well as in animals as in vegetables."

Page 192.—"And may it not be doubted whether this be not the only elastic body in the universe? whether it be not the original spring which communicates elasticity to all other elastic bodies?"

Page 194.—"Electricity quickens almost all sorts of motion. It accelerates the motion of the human blood. The blood that flows from the vein of one electrified, glistens, separates into small drops, and sprouts out further than otherwise it would do."

"It exceedingly hastens the vegetation of plants. Myrtle-trees which were electrified, budded much sooner than others of the same kind and bigness in the same green-house; and seeds, electrified daily, have shot up and grown more in three or four days, than others of the same kind, and alike in all other circumstances, have done in eleven or twelve days."

"It cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind, many of them in a moment by a single touch,—most in a few days; so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

Page 195.—"Electricity will probably soon be considered as the great vivifying principle of nature, by which she carries on most of her operations. It is a fifth element, distinct from, and of a superior nature to the other four, which only compose the corporeal parts of matter; but this subtle and active fluid is a kind of soil that pervades and quickens every particle of it. When an equal quantity of this is diffused through the air, and over the face of the earth, everything continues calm and quiet, but if, by any

# THE Nonconformist.

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VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, NO. 199.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

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meeting-house better than the stipend of a cure,"—nevertheless, it does happen, quite by accident, of course, that his Charge has throughout a strong smack of zeal for temporalities. These, he would keep just as they are, he being satisfied with the existing inequality of distribution, and he entertains a wholesome dislike of any proceedings, which would "fuse into one mass all Church property, and make all bishops and dignitaries stipendiaries upon a common fund." And now for a reply to murmuring curates. "Everything that is going on has a democratic tendency, and even within the bosom of the Church the great increase in the number of poor clergy gives an impetus in that direction. How is it possible for those who are poor, and without any prospect of a better condition, not to envy the position of those who are more fortunate than themselves?" "Down, wanton, down!" said the fishwoman to the eels which wriggled and writhed under the operation of flaying. "Sheer envy," exclaims Archdeacon Hale, when starved and flouted curates "cry" for a re-distribution of ecclesiastical revenues. "Sheer envy—but poor things, it is very natural in their circumstances!" And there the matter ends, so far as he is concerned—and there we confidently predict it will end so far as regards the entire body of Church dignitaries.

It appears to us, we must say, passing strange, that large numbers of men, liberally educated, and, in other respects, giving proof of intelligence and penetration, should persist in well-meant but vain attempts to convert a piece of simple worldly machinery into an instrument for spiritual purposes. The aristocracy, who constitute the main buttress of the National Church, care nothing more respecting its adaptation to work out its ostensible objects than just so far as it may give them a plausible pretext for preventing its destruction. So long as legislation is under their control, it is ridiculous to imagine that "the prizes" will be merged, or that "the working clergy" will be decently remunerated. The Establishment is an estate—a most productive estate—in which the law-making class are deeply interested. To fashion it merely into a useful instrument, supposing that were possible, would be to subvert it entirely, so far as their connexion with it is affected. As it stands, it is a complementary institution, necessary to the completeness of the present political system, which exalts privilege above right, and governs the many for the advantage of the few. When those few have arrived at the conviction that impartial justice is to be preferred to exclusive privileges—when, in every department of the State, they see to it that all abuses are removed, and that work necessary to be done shall alone entitle to pay—when they are governed in the arrangements they make by a desire, not to help themselves, but to confer benefit on others—in a word, when human nature exalted to power ceases to be human nature—then, and not till then, may we expect that the revenues of the Church of England will be redistributed on the principle of making the institution as spiritually productive as, in the nature of things, such an institution can be.

If such be the case, it will be asked, what hope is there of separation? If a modified reform be impossible, what prospect is there of obtaining an entire and sweeping change? If these men will not consent to little, how can they be brought to acquiesce in much? We answer, they will be governed, as all other men are, by the necessities of their position. No one dreams that they will spontaneously surrender what is so intimately bound up with their worldly interests. The leeches will not disgorge until you have covered them with salt. The question is, how is the salt to be obtained? How are we to create a public opinion sufficiently extensive, and quicken it into a public will sufficiently determined, to take the decision out of the hands of those whose decision will always be regulated by their own convenience? Let the curates of the Establishment make the experiment of getting up a national movement for a more equal distribution of ecclesiastical property. They know, well enough, that any such attempt would be simply ridiculous. Their cry for

reform, therefore, will certainly go unheeded; or, if responded to, will be treated, as by Archdeacon Hale, as nothing more than the envy which the fortunate must expect from the unfortunate. Such men as Lord Ashley will be seemingly complimented and gratified, and will be artfully associated with knowing partisans, whose attachment to "things as they are" may be safely trusted. The story of the tame elephants will be repeated—that is all.

A modification of the system, then, could we believe it to be desirable, which we cannot, we take to be, in vulgar phrase, "mere moonshine." The public mind cannot be moved to demand it—and until demanded in a peremptory tone, by a power which can ultimately enforce its behests, it will never be surrendered. The case is different with regard to the separation of Church and State. A broad principle, commended by expediency, reason, and scripture, may be made the soul of a public movement. May be? nay, it is. That movement will grow, as surely as the sun will ascend to-morrow to the meridian. All events are helping it. "The Cry of the Curates," and Archdeacon Hale's Charge, will lend it some additional force—and, at no very distant period, the resumption of ecclesiastical revenues, rather than their re-distribution, will be forced upon the consideration of our Houses of Legislature.

## EVANGELICAL REFORMED SYNOD OF FRANCE.

(From the *Scottish Press*.)

The Constituent Synod of the French Evangelical Reformed Church was opened at Paris on Monday, the 20th ult., at ten o'clock, in the Rue Dupont, near the Roman Catholic Church of the Madeleine.

About thirty Free Churches or congregations in different parts of France were represented by delegates. The Synod received with joy, and as a pleasing testimony of encouragement, deputations from sister Churches abroad. The Free Church of Scotland was represented by the Rev. Dr. Patrick Clason, of Edinburgh, and by the Rev. Professor Brown, of Aberdeen. It had also appointed, as members of its delegation, the Rev. J. Alexander, of Kirkaldy; W. Johnstone, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and J. Bridges, Esq., W. S.; all of whom were prevented from coming to Paris. The United Presbyterian Church was represented by the Rev. Dr. Struthers, of Glasgow; the Rev. Andrew Thomson, of Edinburgh; and John Henderson, Esq., of Park, Glasgow; all of whom were present. The Evangelical Church of Geneva sent as its deputy, Colonel Charles Saladin. The Evangelical Church of Belgium was represented by Pastor Anet, of Brussels; and the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud, by Pastor Baap. All these deputies had a deliberative voice in the Synod, which was thus composed of upwards of forty members.

After some preliminary proceedings, the Synod appointed its *bureau*. Pastor Frederick Monod was unanimously chosen President; Pastor Audebez, of Paris, and M. Monnier, of Nancy, Vice-Presidents; and Pastors Pilat, Pozzy, and Delhorbe, Secretaries. M. Frederick Monod, in taking the chair, thanked his brethren cordially for this signal testimony of their affection and confidence. He considered it as a great honour to be called upon to preside over the first truly evangelical Synod which has been held for more than a century in France. The work of the Synod will be to re-establish in France the Church of Jesus Christ, to raise again the standard of faith, to re-unite in one body all the churches of the country, to separate the church from the world. Difficulties would, no doubt, present themselves; but, by the blessing of God, they would be overcome. To the eye of sense the work appeared of little importance, but in the eyes of God it was great. God would bless it, and cause it to glorify his name, in the advancement of his kingdom and the salvation of souls.

The Synod then appointed a committee to draw up the project of a constitution, by which the churches would be united among themselves, and in one common profession of faith. Finally, the Assembly received some very edifying communications both from churches and individuals. There reigned throughout a remarkable spirit of faith, piety, and charity. The Synod resolved to commence each of its sittings by spending half an hour in devotional exercises.

Tuesday was entirely devoted to the hearing of deputations from foreign churches. The number of

The "Cry of the Curates" has met with a response, which we take the liberty of christening, "The Grumble of the Pluralists." Archdeacon Hale, Canon of St. Paul's, and Master of the Charterhouse, presented himself in 1847, with one of the most important and lucrative of the metropolitan livings, with the patronage of which he had become incidentally invested—"thus concentrating," says the *Times*, "upon his own person, three pieces of preferment, of which any single one might have been thankfully accepted as the reward of a laborious life, or provision for declining age." Whether the Venerable Archdeacon really heard or not "the cry of the curates," we do not take upon us to determine. But he has noted the prevailing temper of which it is an outward and audible sign, and he has given to the world a very lively idea of the kind of spirit on which the complaints of the menials of the Establishment will be met by their ruling clergy. A more fitting exponent of the genius of the system of which he is a dignitary, and a staunch defender, it would not be easy to find. The Archdeacon knows its worth by happy experience. He is not troubled with too much conscience, nor misled by sensitive sympathies. He has no modesty, either mock or real. He measures ecclesiastical arrangements by what they bring in, in the shape of solid pudding, and, for the sake of burial fees, he deprecates all officious meddling, "under pretence of the necessity of guarding the public health," with intramural interments. He speaks out without shame what others of his brethren think, but hide behind pompous pleas—and displays without drapery the spirit which the Church of England fosters in her higher clergy.

Archdeacon Hale has just published "a Charge." Characteristically, its reference is principally to Church property. Not that he is any lover of wealth in the abstract, or that he is unable to distinguish theoretically between spiritual and solid motives—for he denounces with a severity, peculiarly decorous as coming from his lips, "worldly-minded men, who, possessing certain popular qualifications, may find the income of a

these must have greatly gratified the infant church, testifying as it did to the interest and confidence with which they are regarded. A letter was read from Messrs. Merle d'Aubigné and Gausson, expressing their deep interest in the movement, after which the Synod was addressed by Drs. Brown and Clason, from the Free Church of Scotland; by Dr. Struthers, Rev. Andrew Thomson, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Henderson, of Park, from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland; by Colonel Saladin, from Geneva; and M. Anet, from Brussels. The reception of the deputies must have been highly gratifying to them personally, and, we have no doubt, has laid the foundation of much future fraternal intercourse.

The deputies from Scotland who took part in the proceedings were listened to with the deepest interest, and welcomed with much warmth of feeling. They were allowed a deliberative voice in the future proceedings of the Synod, a privilege which several of the brethren availed themselves of, and spoke frequently during the discussions upon topics which afterwards engaged the attention of the Synod.

On Wednesday, the commission appointed to draw up the project of a constitution for the union of the churches brought forward the report, the consideration of which constituted the principal business up to Friday. The various points of this constitution or creed our space will not at present permit us to touch upon. In many particulars it bears a strong resemblance to the Standard of the United Presbyterian Church, embodying what may briefly be described as the fundamental principles of evangelical Christianity.

In the discussion on this project the deputies from the various departments of France took a very prominent part. The speeches were characterised by great clearness and delicacy of thought; and the whole proceedings were marked by a beautiful spirit of charity and loving kindness.

One circumstance particularly worthy of consideration is, that those who have adhered to the Reformed Synod are scattered over the length and breadth of the land, and each deputy from his efficiency and zeal is likely to form the centre or nucleus of a revival of real evangelical religion.

Among those who might be considered most prominent in the discussion were the Count Gasparin, a descendant from the old nobility of France, a member of the Chamber of Deputies previous to the Revolution, and one of the ablest champions of religious liberty then as now; Professor St. Hilliere, a convert from the Church of Rome, well known for his eminent attainments as a historian, and a candidate for the Chair of History once filled by Guizot; M. Monnier, a nephew of the celebrated Marshal Ney, who has come forward as a warrior in a better fight, and whose energy and zeal are like to be of much value to the Reformed Church.

On Friday, the Synod entered upon that part of the project of constitution connected with the regulation of the church and the power of Synods; but we cannot at present report the discussion.

#### THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

##### MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

On Friday evening, a public meeting was held in the large room, Exeter Hall, to hear the statement of Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, the Wesleyan ministers expelled from the connexion at the recent annual Conference of the body in Manchester. The spacious hall was densely crowded on the occasion. The gentlemen above named, on taking their place in front of the platform, were most enthusiastically cheered. After singing and prayer, John Kaye, Esq., was unanimously called on to preside. He was supported on the platform by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney; the Rev. Dr. Massie, Dr. Oxley, Mr. Grose, Mr. Dunsford, Mr. Stephens, and a great number of members of the Wesleyan body.

The CHAIRMAN briefly introduced the business by observing that the meeting was not for purposes of discussion, but to hear the statements of the expelled ministers, whom he rejoiced to see looking so well, considering what they had had to go through of late [cheers].

The Rev. S. DUNN was first called on, but for some time he was unable to proceed, owing to the intense and protracted cheering. He declared, on behalf of himself and Messrs. Everett and Griffith, that they would not shrink from a full investigation of their case at any suitable time and place, with open doors, and in presence of the president and secretary of the Conference [hisses]. This was the first time he had ever stood on a metropolitan platform [shame]. Mr. Everett had laboured for forty-three years, himself for thirty, and Mr. Griffith for nearly twenty years as Wesleyan ministers. Three weeks ago they were expelled by the Conference, not only from the ministry, but excommunicated from the society, all their church privileges cut off, their income withdrawn, and their condemnation thus pronounced before the public at large [shame]. They were not charged with preaching any false doctrine, with immoral conduct, neglect of duty, or want of ability. The reason was simply their refusal to answer a novel and inquisitorial question, lest they should become a party to an un-English and unscriptural proceeding [cheers]. Four years ago, certain anonymous publications called the "Fly-sheets" made their appearance. Without expressing any opinion on these papers, much less avowing their authorship, he would say that not one of the 500 ministers in Conference had any evidence of such authorship. Complaint had been made in the "Fly-sheets" of defective administration in the Wesleyan body, especially at the Mission-house. The ire of some leading men being excited, steps were taken to discover the authorship.

Two years ago, at the Liverpool Conference, the Rev. George Osborn [loud hisses and disapprobation] had proposed a resolution, disclaiming any sympathy with the substance of the articles in the "Fly-sheets," and denouncing them as wicked scandals—to be proposed as a test to each individual minister, and that without any examination whatever of the "Fly-sheets." He (Mr. Dunn) had instantly protested against this proceeding, as savouring more of Romanism than Wesleyanism, and avowed his belief that a great portion of the statements were correct. Mr. Osborn's test, however, was put to the vote, and the division was nearly equal, but the president ruled that the Osbornians had it [shame]. In the year following they compassed sea and land for proselytes, but so striking was their failure, that the test was not brought forward at the next conference at Hull, where there were 256 ministers determined not to bow down to the idol [cheers]. It was naturally supposed that the matter was at an end; but in the May following it was revived by an inquisitorial question put in the missionary committee by Mr. T. P. Bunting, an attorney in Manchester, and son of Dr. Jabez Bunting, to the Rev. Daniel Walton, as to his connexion with the "Fly-sheets." Mr. Walton of course refused to answer. In October the "declaration" of Mr. Osborn was again sent round as a circular to all the ministers, most of whom treated it with contempt. This was followed up by a series of attacks in the *Watchman* [hisses], and by the publication of "Papers on Wesleyan Matters." The party attacked then brought out the *Wesley Banner*, which went on for some time before he (Mr. Dunn) as editor of that paper, received notice from Mr. Binney, of Derby, that the matter would be brought before the next district meeting. Why, not a clergyman of the Church of England was debarred from making what remarks he chose on the conduct of "Charles James London;" nor a Romish clergyman from canvassing the acts of the Pope [hear, hear]. Surely, then, he was not to be prevented from discussing the acts of the Conference—though in reality he had not done so. Still, the meeting would neither acquit nor condemn him, but kept him on the rack three days, and at length brought forward a new change, founded on some letter he had written to the *Wesleyan Times* [loud cries of "Paltry"]. Notwithstanding he was handed over to the Conference. The stationing committee, which sits about ten days before the general body, prejudged his case, by appointing him to a little fishing town called St. Ives, 400 miles off, instead of to one of the London circuits, from which he had received and accepted an invitation [shame]. When the Conference sat, Mr. Osborn reintroduced his test, declaring that he would find out, "by hook or crook," the writers of the "Fly-sheets." He was cheered by three-fourths of those present. Dr. Beaumont rose to reply, but was clamoured down. A vacancy in the legal "hundred" was filled up with Mr. Osborn, who was also appointed one of the letter-writers. Mr. Walton's case first came before the Conference by the reading of the proceedings in the missionary committee, in which Mr. T. P. Bunting appeared to have filled a three-fold character—that of accuser, witness, and legal questioner. For no other reason than because Mr. Walton refused to betray a friend, it had been proposed that he should be degraded from his superintendency and admonished from the chair [shame]. Upon this he (Mr. Dunn) had proposed an amendment, declaring the proceedings unprecedented, and that they should proceed to the orders of the day. This the president refused to put, and only one other minister, with Mr. Griffith and himself, out of 500, were found to vote against the sentence on Mr. Walton [shame]. Mr. Bardsall, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Bromley, were not then present; no charge had been made against them when the list was called over; notwithstanding it was resolved that they should be specially summoned to the bar of the Conference. Mr. Everett, whose praise had been in the churches for nearly half a century, whose literary labours were appreciated by the whole connexion, was first dragged to their bar. He would state his own case. The amiable and venerable Mr. Bardsall, between 70 and 80 years of age, was then submitted to the catechizing of "John Hannay, of Didsbury;" they were then required to retire; and a committee, consisting of Mr. Osborn and two others, who had been members of the Manchester district meeting, were appointed to sit on the case. Against this he protested; but in vain. On the Monday following they reported, recommending that Mr. Everett should be expelled, and Mr. Bardsall admonished. On this he moved an amendment, for which again only three voted; and Mr. Everett was expelled. He (Mr. Dunn) was then called to the bar, and asked, "Are you the author of the 'Fly-sheets'?" He wished to accompany his answer with some explanations, but was met with cries of "No evasion! Keep to the point!" He besought leave to utter but two or three sentences, but the clapping, stamping, and shouting, was such that he was utterly unable to proceed [shame]. Notwithstanding, he was afterwards told he had had full liberty of speech, which he promptly denied. Here a perfect hurricane arose, in which it was moved and seconded that he should be expelled from the Conference. He thought it better to retire without waiting to be expelled. Afterwards he was summoned to attend before the committee on the *Wesley Banner*; but he refused to go before a minor tribunal till he knew how he stood with the Conference. Finally, he was brought before a committee of seventeen, to show cause why he should not be expelled. He was asked what he had to say. He demanded the charge against him, and could obtain no answer. He denounced the law of 1835, and showed that it

was false and unprincipled. Next day, they were again called before the Conference, to hear the sentence upon them. It was lengthy and complicated, and they demanded a copy. This was at first refused, lest they should give it to the public [shame]. It was afterwards granted, and they were required to answer it by the next morning. It was a sentence of expulsion, except on certain conditions—that they should stand at the bar and be censured, be deposed from the superintendence of their circuits, should discontinue the *Wesley Banner*, be deprived of the right of editing any periodical, and pledge themselves never to write another line for the *Wesleyan Times* [hear, hear, and shame]. Thinking these conditions degrading and unrighteous, they refused to comply with them. Thereupon followed the formal sentence of expulsion, which was only opposed by one minister, the Rev. Mr. Bromley [hear]. Their grounds of complaint against the Conference were, that the questions put to them were not put to several anti-declaratoryists; that to those who answered as they had done different punishments had been awarded; that they had been expelled without any formal charge being made, and without being permitted to state reasons along with their answers; and that they had been proceeded against on suspicion of publishing the "Fly-sheets," while a far more slanderous publication, the "Papers on Wesleyan Matters," which he believed to emanate from the four Missionary Secretaries, was passed over unnoticed [cheers].

The Rev. JAMES EVERETT entered into some details as to the origin and object of the "Fly-sheets," and said the Conference ought to have looked at the evils exposed rather than at the writers of these papers. They had given an alarm which had been unheeded; and the connexion was now in a blaze [hear, hear]. The famous declaration, meant as a man-trap to catch ministerial delinquents, and to protect the Wesleyan preserves in the metropolis, he had refused to sign for nineteen reasons [hear, hear]. Afterwards, when the direct question was put, "Are you the author of the 'Fly-sheets'?" he had again refused to answer, because the case had been prejudged; and, he believed, decided, before the Conference [shame]. He and his brethren stood in an anomalous position; they had been called of God, and by a Christian church, to preach the gospel, yet they were now without the Christian office, without a congregation, without any acknowledgment of membership by any section of the Christian church. Yet he (Mr. Everett) was still a member of the Evangelical Alliance, of which Mr. Osborn was one of the secretaries [hear, hear]. God, who gave the call to preach, had alone the right to resume it; and the church, who seconded the call, was bound to assign a sufficient reason for deposing a minister from his office. No such reason had been assigned in this case ["There cannot be."] At the last May district meeting, the question had been asked, was there any objection to James Everett, and the answer had been, None, either in reference to ministerial ability, doctrine, morals, Christian experience, or discipline. The question had been again put at the Conference, and a like emphatic answer given in the negative [hear, hear]. Therefore, when called to the bar, he naturally asked, was there any charge against him, and was told, None, it was only a friendly inquiry [hear, hear]. Friendly, indeed—resulting, as it had, in civil death or expulsion. Such was Methodism under the present dynasty [hear, hear]. The rev. gentleman then entered minutely into the particulars of the proceedings of Conference; and, in conclusion, expressed his determination to adhere to the principles of Methodism, and to the people forming the body.

The Rev. W. GRIFFITH next described the examinations to which he had been subjected before the Conference, which appeared to have had reference principally to his reports and communications inserted in the *Wesleyan Times*, which paper was at last denounced and censured by the Conference.

Mr. RAYNS, of Kendal (a Wesleyan), said, he was aware that in taking part in that meeting he might incur expulsion. He loved his church; but he would not sacrifice to it his liberties as a Briton [cheers]. He moved a resolution, declaring that the conduct of the Conference was equally at variance with the ancient rules and established usages of Methodism, and with the principles of the New Testament; also pledging the meeting to contribute to the support of the expelled ministers.

Mr. DUNSFORD seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, as were the following ones.

Mr. STEPHENS moved a resolution appointing a committee to correspond with all the circuits in Great Britain, to ascertain whether the opinion of the society was favourable to an aggregate meeting of delegates on the present state of affairs in the Wesleyan body.

Mr. CONSTANTINE seconded the resolution. Dr. OXLEY denounced the conduct of Mr. Osborn, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Radcliffe, as most disgraceful and unchristian. He moved that the proceedings should be advertised. He had been a Methodist sixty years, had held all the situations a layman could hold, and would stand by the principles of Methodism while he lived [cheers].

Mr. GROSEMAN seconded the resolution. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated at about 11 o'clock.

##### EXTENT OF THE AGITATION.

The *Wesleyan Times*, of Monday, writes:—If, according to the strong figure of Mr. Everett, the Connexion is not in a blaze, the excitement which the Conference has managed to produce is at least very general. As appears from the announcements made in our columns, more than forty circuits have

already declared, by public resolutions, their extreme dissatisfaction, not to say disgust. These circuits are the following:—

Holt	Norwich
Walley (Bramley)	Frome
Sixth London	Kendal
Huddersfield	Rochester
First London (City-road)	Ashton-under-Lyne
Bristol (North and South)	Diss, Norfolk
Ashborne	Seventh London
West Bromwich	Derby
Otley	York
Ripley	Nottingham
Leicester	Ipswich
Ilkeston	Burton-on-Trent
Third London	Coventry
Bakewell	Sheffield West
Belper	Framlingham
Sheffield	Hull West
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Bromley
Bradford (York)	Gloucester
Jarmouth	Wakefield
Sunderland	Barnstaple
Cheekheaton	

Nearly all the meetings held at these places were composed of officers exclusively; and at others themovers and seconders of resolutions were official persons. "At a meeting of the stewards, trustees, leaders, and local preachers," or some such words, are at the head of nearly all the forty sets of resolutions which have been advertised in only three numbers of the *Wesleyan Times*. In all cases, the names and offices of those who moved and seconded are given, and in not a few long lists of office-bearers are appended, as giving their assent and special sanction. At Bristol, one of the strongholds of Methodism, ninety trustees, stewards, local preachers, class-leaders, &c., have subscribed the following:—"We consider the principle upon which three devoted ministers of Christ have been ignominiously expelled from the Wesleyan Connexion, to be an infringement on our liberties as Englishmen, a violation of the spirit of Wesleyan Methodism as established by our venerable founder, and an enactment unprecedented, except in the annals of a corrupt church." The Belper meeting consisted of more than 2,000 persons, comprising the High-Sheriff of the county of Derby, as also the ministers and principal friends belonging to the Independents, General Baptist, and Primitive Methodist congregations; and a meeting of nearly 3,000 Wesleyans and other friends of religious liberty, was held in the Temperance-hall, Bradford, Yorkshire. In the expression of opinion given by these numerous circuits there is, as might be expected, considerable similarity; but yet with varieties enough to stamp the whole as the decisions of independent men exercising their unbiased and unprompted judgments upon the reprobated acts of the recent Conference.

Almost without exception, the remonstrant circuits announce their intention to raise subscriptions towards the maintenance of the ejected ministers, who are now destitute alike of house or home, pulpit or means of subsistence. Many circuits have made their arrangements for collecting and funding the money; and in Huddersfield, York, Newcastle, and some other towns, large amounts have been already raised. The High-Sheriff of the county of Derby is down for £10. It is calculated that somewhere about £1,000 has been subscribed or promised. A large proportion of the resolutions point to remedial measures and courses of action. Several circuits, without concert, have simultaneously recommended an aggregate meeting of delegates from all parts of the Connexion, to which all the resolutions of the great meeting in Exeter Hall distinctly point. In two instances only, Norwich and Bakewell, has it been openly suggested to stop the supplies. Some circuits urge the appointment of an impartial committee to investigate the financial affairs of the Connexion, but this cannot be done independently of the Conference. One resolution declares its readiness to concur in any general plan that may be formed constitutionally to represent the feelings of the societies to the Conference, in order to remove distrust. One or two resolutions call upon the Connexion to insist on an extended and liberal lay representation in Conference; and in several instances, obligations are expressed to the *Wesleyan Times*, with confidence in its reports, notwithstanding the tardy attempt that has been made to impugn their accuracy.

#### LETTER FROM MESSRS. EVERETT, DUNN, AND GRIFFITH.

The following appears in the *Wesleyan Times* of Monday:—

To the Editors of the *Wesleyan Times*.

DEAR SIRS.—Many inquiries are made as to our future intentions. Again we employ your journal as the medium of giving the desired information to the public.

At present we intend not to join any particular section of the Christian Church. We shall embrace all opportunities to preach the glorious gospel of Christ. We shall hold a series of meetings in the principal towns of the empire. In these meetings we shall continue to make a statement of our case—shall encourage officers and members to keep their relations to Methodism; shall urge the body to petition Conference to rescind the anti-Wesleyan anti-Christian law of 1835—to conduct its annual proceedings with open doors—to appoint laymen alone as treasurers of its funds—to discontinue at the ensuing Conference the Nomination Committee, and henceforth to choose the Connexional Committees by ballot—to admit the right of the Methodist Societies in all official meetings, such as Leaders' and Quarterly Meetings, to petition or memorialize Conference on any subject bearing in their opinion on the interests of the Connexion—and to require that a large and independent committee be chosen for the purpose of investigating the state of the Connexional

Funds, as far back as that committee may deem necessary.

We are, faithfully yours,  
JAMES EVERETT,  
SAMUEL DUNN,  
WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Jun.

London, September 1, 1849.

The contemporary, in reference to the above, says:—"From the manifesto of the three expelled ministers, it will be seen what they have pronounced for and what they intend to do. The societies must support them. We go further in our demands than they do. We ought to have laymen in the District Meetings and Conference. There is no reason against this. The age demands it."

**THE EXPELLED MINISTERS.**—Yesterday (Sunday), the reverend gentlemen were enabled, through the kindness of several sections of the Christian Church, to hold forth the word of life. The Rev. James Everett preached in the forenoon in George Whitefield's Chapel, Tottenham-court-road, and in the evening in Dr. Cox's Chapel, Hackney; the Rev. Samuel Dunn, in the forenoon in Elim Chapel, Fetter-lane, and in the evening in the chapel, Tottenham-court-road; and the Rev. W. Griffith, Jun., in the forenoon in the Wesleyan Association Chapel, Islington, and in the evening in Dr. Fletcher's Chapel, Finsbury. Though the notice was short, the congregations were good.—*Wesleyan Times*.

**SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH.**—We lament to state that an effort is now being made—indeed it has, to a certain extent, proved successful—to draw off from the Established Church of England a large number of the Evangelical Clergy, in order that they may adopt "independent" principles, under the leadership of a member of a noble house, whose secession has during the last few months excited some attention. The names of several amiable and most excellent men have been handed to us as having intimated their intention of joining the new movement, and many others, it is said, are "halting between two opinions." The secession may be great, but we have no fear that the numbers who desert their first love will equal those who went out some years ago from the Kirk of Scotland to form the Free Church. This, however, is confidently stated will be the case, by those who profess to be behind the scenes. Time alone will show.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

**ANTICIPATED RELEASE OF DR. ACHILLI.**—We are happy to be able to state, that instructions are gone from Paris for the liberation of Dr. Achilli. When we say this, we of course take it for granted that the cardinals have no grounds against him, except such as are simply religious. And if so, he will be liberated. M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, in replying to Count Agenor de Gasparin's application on the subject, in the name of the Evangelical Synod, closed his communication with the following striking expressions:—

I participate in your sentiments as to the imperative duty which devolves upon France—so long, at least, as she shall occupy Rome by arms—not to permit any religious persecution; and the Council of State is sending out instructions to that effect.

It is but due to the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to call attention to the promptitude and cordiality with which he acceded to the request of the deputation which waited upon his lordship, to request that he would use his influence with the French Government to secure Dr. Achilli's liberation. It is within our knowledge, that Lord Palmerston forwarded instructions to our ambassador at Paris, upon the evening of the same day on which the deputation waited on his lordship. Such ready attention to the interests of religious liberty deserve a public acknowledgment, which we feel but too happy to render. Since the above was written, we learn that the order of the Council for Dr. Achilli's release is imperative, founded on his being arrested in the name of the French power. We believe that the use of the name of the French Prefect can be proved by several witnesses, so that we may trust that, through the Divine goodness, Dr. Achilli will soon be out of the clutches of the unrelenting enemies of God and man.—*Christian Times*.

**ANNUITY TAX.**—On Monday, Mr. Thomas Learmonth, bell-hanger and gas-fitter, Barony-street, was imprisoned at the instance of Mr. Aitken, the collector, for non-payment of Annuity-tax. We understand, however, that the amount was paid in the course of the day, and that Mr. Learmonth was released from incarceration in the afternoon.—*Edinburgh News*.

**A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.**—The *Suffolk Chronicle* lately contained a rather startling announcement, beginning: "Men of Beccles, Ellough, and Kettleburgh, on Wednesday week you are to be sold! sold to the highest bidder! Not your bodies, but your souls! Messrs. Rix and Burton have the honour to inform the public, that they will sell the advowsons of Beccles, &c., by auction, to the highest bidder; to Jew, Turk, Infidel, profligate, idiot, capitalist, adventurer, or anybody; in other words, they will sell the 'cure' of your souls. Just realize the thing. Compare it with what is recorded of Babylon in Rev. xviii. 13, the merchandise of which, among other things, consisted of 'wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men.'"

**THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH-PARTY.**—The *Record* says: "There are thousands of men in the Church whose doctrinal views are materially the same as those of Mr. Noel, but who find within her domain fresher and richer pastures, and more congenial and heavenly elements, than they can find elsewhere."

#### AN ATTEMPT TO EXTORT SIX YEARS' ARREARS OF CHURCH-RATES FROM FRIENDS IN NORTH SHIELDS.

On Tuesday week there was a large attendance of the inhabitants of North Shields at the Court-house, Tynemouth House of Correction, to listen to the trial of summons issued upon the application of the churchwardens of Tynemouth, against seventeen members of the Society of Friends, residing within that borough, for six years' arrears of church-rates. Mr. J. T. B. Tinley appeared for the churchwardens; Mr. Kewney for the defendants. We give a succinct report of the proceedings from the *North and South Shields Gazette*. S. Ilerton, Esq., M. J. F. Sidney, Esq., and Captain Potts, were the sitting magistrates. The first case called was that of John R. Proctor, Esq., of whom six years' rate, amounting to £3 4s. 9d., was claimed. Mr. Tinley, junior, stated the case on behalf of the churchwardens, who, he said, from feelings of kindness towards the highly respectable sect to which the parties belonged, and unwillingness to distraining their goods, had allowed their rates to remain in arrears for six years, but in consequence of a resolution come to by the vestry-meeting, they now felt compelled to come to the magistrates for an order of distress, but before doing so, as some doubt had existed as to how far back they could claim arrears, they had submitted a case to Dr. Addams, whose opinion was that they could distrain for six years; he therefore hoped the bench would at once grant the order asked for. Mr. Kewney appeared for the defendants, who, he said, did not object to the payment of the rates from any factious or mischievous motive, but because they believed they could not do it without violating their consciences. He believed no persons could be found who paid other rates and taxes more readily, or who conducted themselves in a more orderly and respectable manner. They offered no resistance to the execution of the law, but they did not think it right to submit to illegal exactions, and this, he contended, was such, and involved great hardships upon his clients. To relieve the Society of Friends from the suffering they had formerly had to endure, the legislature had enacted that they should not be liable to imprisonment for any ecclesiastical claim, and where the amount in dispute was under £50 they should not be taken into the ecclesiastical court; he therefore contended that unless the magistrates had the power of deciding as to the legality of the rate itself—a power which they do not possess in any other case—they would be placed in a worse position than before, and might be compelled to pay a most unjust rate. He quoted several Acts of Parliament to prove this position, and to show that the opinion of Dr. Addams was not conclusive in this case. In opposition to his opinion he read that of James Richardson, Esq., of Leeds, a highly respectable solicitor, well acquainted with the law of church-rates, "that if the churchwardens have deferred to collect their rates until they are out of office, they are deprived of all legal authority to do it, and that their successors cannot proceed for the recovery of the same, unless the churchwardens who ought to have collected the rate, prosecuted the persons in arrear for non-payment, at the Easter Visitation when they went out of office." Had the claim been made in proper time his clients might have been able to prove the rate bad, but at this distance of time, there were many particulars which it was difficult to ascertain; he, however, required the churchwardens to prove that the rates had been legally made and published. J. Tinley, sen., Esq., the vestry clerk, was called, and proved that this had been properly done, and James Roddam, the deputy churchwarden or collector, proved that he had called at the houses of all the parties for the rate, for the last two years, which was deemed a sufficient demand. He admitted having claimed for nine years' rate, but they only now asked for six. Mr. J. Tinley, jun., replied; not admitting that his opponent had drawn a correct inference from the statutes he had quoted. The magistrates withdrew for a short time, and on their return informed the parties that they had decided to grant the order for one year only. The remaining cases being similar, it was not thought needful to go into them, and Mr. Kewney thanked the Bench on behalf of his clients for the very patient and courteous hearing they had afforded them, and presented each with a printed document explaining more fully their conscientious scruples.

"The case," writes a correspondent, "is interesting, inasmuch as it establishes the point, that only one year's rate can be legally distrained for, unless the churchwardens have presented the parties in arrear on going out of office, which, I believe, is rarely done. In this case, had the defendants submitted tamely, the churchwardens would have taken nine years' rate at once! whereas it now seems doubtful whether they will distrain at all."

**THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.**—Mr. Judge, one of the defendants in the Chancery suit instituted by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Majesty, relative to the royal etchings, has been conveyed to the county jail "in contempt," for not being able to pay the costs in the suit, amounting to £181. The Prince Consort, through his legal advisers, forgave Mr. Strange his costs, but added the amount to Mr. Judge's; so that this sum of £181 includes both.

**THE IRON TRADE AND THE STRIKE IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.**—BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.—The turnout of thick coal men, which has existed for some weeks past in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and other parts of the mining districts of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, is nearly at an end. A great number of the colliers have returned to work at the old prices.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The Rev. Frederick Trestrail, Secretary of the Baptist Irish Society, and Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., Secretary of the Hanserd Knollys Society, have undertaken to perform jointly the duties of the Missionary secretaryship. The former expects to enter upon the work at the commencement of September, and the latter in the beginning of October. The committee of the Baptist Irish Society has made a temporary arrangement respecting the secretaryship of that Institution, with the Rev. W. P. Williams, late pastor of the Baptist Church at Shrewsbury, who has accepted a probationary engagement for six months.—*Baptist Missionary for September, 1849.*

**BETHLEHEM CHAPEL, PENDLEBURY, LANCASHIRE.**—On Wednesday, August 15, Mr. M. Hardaker, late of Airedale College, was publicly ordained as pastor of the church and congregation assembling for Divine worship in the above place. The services were introduced with reading and prayer by the Rev. W. Atherton, of Idle. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Raven, of Salford. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. D. T. Carson, of Manchester. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Dyson, of Farnworth. The charge was given to the minister by the Rev. W. Scott, Theological Tutor and President of Airedale College; and the sermon to the people was preached by the Rev. J. L. Poore, of Salford. Dinner was kindly provided by Mr. J. Scholes, one of the deacons, for the ministers engaged in the services; and at five o'clock upwards of one hundred ministers and friends sat down to tea in the schoolroom, trays being furnished and tastefully set out by a number of ladies in the congregation.

**PUBLIC RECOGNITION.**—**NAILSWORTH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—On Thursday, August 23rd, the Rev. George William Clapham, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Lower Forest-green chapel, Nailsworth. In the morning, the Rev. Thomas Maund, of Stonehouse, commenced the services of the day, by reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. Samuel Thody, of Rodborough, delivered a discourse on the nature and constitution of a Christian church. The Rev. William Wheeler, of Stroud, received the confession of faith. The Rev. Joseph Hyatt, of Gloucester, offered the designation prayer. The charge to the pastor was given by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool. In the evening, the Rev. T. F. Newman (Baptist), of Shortwood, commenced the service, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, preached a suitable sermon to the people. The Revs. T. Minton, of Cheltenham, R. Collins, of Tetbury, T. Nicholas, of Stroud, — Soper, of the Lancashire College, &c., took part in the proceedings of the day. The attendance of ministers and friends from other churches was numerous, the chapel being crowded to excess, who spent a profitable day together.

**ST. FLORENCE, PEMBROKESHIRE.**—On Wednesday, the 8th of August, 1849, the Rev. B. W. Evans, of Brecon College, was recognised as pastor of the English Congregational church at St. Florence, Pembrokeshire. The introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. D. Davies, of Zion's-hill. The usual questions were proposed by the Rev. J. Griffiths, of St. David's. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Williams, of Pembroke-dock. The young minister was addressed by the Rev. J. Griffiths, of St. David's; and the church and congregation by the Rev. T. R. Williams, of Templeton. The other parts of the service were conducted by the Revs. D. Davies, of Brecon College, D. Anthony, B.A., of Tenby, and E. Thomas, of Rosemarket.

**NAUNTON, NEAR STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—On Wednesday, August 15th, a large and deeply interesting tea-meeting was held in Mr. Hanks' barn, in the above village, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new place of worship for the use of the Baptist church and congregation there assembling. In consequence of the increased attendance on the means of grace, it has become necessary to "arise and build," the present chapel being far too small to supply the requisite accommodation. On the evening already mentioned, about 260 persons took tea together, after which a public meeting in furtherance of this good object was convened. After singing and prayer, Mr. Comely, of Notgrove, one of the deacons of the church, and the treasurer to the fund, was called to the chair, when the minister of the place, the Rev. J. Teall, stated that the estimated cost of the proposed erection would be about £400—one-half of which sum was *immediately* promised by a few of the Naunton friends themselves. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. J. Acock, of Stow, who for upwards of twenty years sustained the office of pastor of the church; and also by the Rev. Messrs. Dunn, of Winchcombe; Hall, of Arlington; Statham, of Bourton-on-the-Water; Cherry, of Milton; and Amery, of Campden. All present had occasion to acknowledge, "It is good to be here." It is hoped that such pecuniary assistance will be rendered by the denomination generally, as to justify the commencement of the building as early as possible in the ensuing spring; inasmuch as the object has been long in contemplation, and a house and garden were purchased, and paid for, by the Naunton friends upwards of six years since, as a site upon which to raise the intended erection.

**MR. J. TRAILL,** late of South Molton, Devon, having accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist church and congregation meeting

at Naunton and Guiting, Gloucestershire, has entered upon his labours with prospects of permanent usefulness and comfort.

**DR. KING.**—After an absence of about ten months in Jamaica, the Rev. Dr. King officiated on Sunday, both fore and afternoon, in his church. As might naturally be supposed, under the circumstances, the church was crowded all day, and especially in the afternoon, when there could not be less than 2,000 persons present. The sermon in the afternoon had reference, chiefly, to the number belonging to the congregation who had been cut off by the late dreadful malady, and which he improved in a most solemn and eloquent manner.—*Glasgow Herald.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## EARLY CLOSING.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—Permit an old stager, after a dozen years' run behind the counter, to say a few words—one who has seen and experienced physically and mentally the baneful effects of that disgrace to our enlightened age, the Late Hour System. Though many powerful pens have been employed, crowded meetings convened, eloquent speeches made, and a hearing has been obtained, still the public ear must be again and again assailed ere it listens attentively to the wail of those condemned to genteel slavery. This apparent deafness on the part of society is not so much to be wondered at, when we look for a moment at the bustle, din, and turmoil, through which we are dragged from day to day. A knowledge of the evil of, and the remedy for, the Late Hour System must be conveyed into the heart of society, before we can hope for the amelioration of the one, or the application of the other. The subject must be matter of conversation by the fireside, in the domestic circle, and at the family party: then, and not till then, may we expect to witness the beginning of the end.

It is a trite observation, yet none the less true, that "an ounce of practice is worth more than a ton of theory." Allow me, then, to give one instance of how the matter was set about, carried on, and the much-to-be-desired end effected. In a flourishing, business-like town near the centre of England, a few of the leading young men, assistants in the various establishments of the town, talked the matter over; an invitation was then given to all assistants to meet and consider what steps should be taken; a society was formed, a secretary and treasurer appointed, a subscription of one shilling each was entered into; a small fund was thus raised, and the work set about. It was resolved to have a suitable address printed and forwarded to the tradesmen of the town, and then a very respectful and earnest appeal to the ladies was got up, printed in the form of a circular, enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and sent to every lady in the place; a small handbill was left at the houses of the poorer classes. This at once told powerfully; scarcely a respectable person entered the shop the next evening without apologizing, or begging pardon for "troubling so late, but really they could not help it;" and promising never to do so again, they were forgiven. Those "Shylocks" who had opposed the measure were taken by surprise; they at once saw they were undermined—the ground was cut from under their feet—they were literally beaten. The next step was to have an agreement carried round to the heads of firms for signature, thereby pledging themselves to close their shops at the hour specified; this was attended with little difficulty, and, on the 1st of October, we commenced closing at seven o'clock in the evening, and continued to do so till the end of February; at eight o'clock in March, April, August, and September; at nine o'clock in May, June, and July. The adoption of this plan afforded satisfaction to the employer, who could enjoy himself in the bosom of his family, and to the assistant, who was "off and away" to the public lecture, the Mutual Improvement Society, or the Mechanics' Institute. The expense of gas was saved, time improved, bodies benefited, minds cultivated, and talents used, which, under the old system, would have been wrapped in a napkin.

In conclusion, again let me say, to the *public*—to the *public* we must look for relief; for while there are late *buyers*, there will be late *sellers*; for though the more respectable class of tradesmen are ready and willing to close early, there is still a herd of needy dealers who would keep their shops open till midnight if but a few customers continued to come.

O ladies! ladies! sully not your fair fame by making late purchases—finish your "shopping" early, and instruct your domestics to do the same; give them half an hour of daylight for the purpose; countenance by all means those tradesmen that you know are favourable to the abridgment of business hours, convince them that they will be gainers rather than losers by adopting early closing. By thus doing, you will draw down upon your heads the thanks and blessings of thousands of the most obliging, industrious, and interesting portion of the community; time will be too narrow a bound in which to unfold the benefit you can confer; eternity alone will reveal the secret.

I am, yours respectfully, I. G. L.  
Dorchester, August 27th, 1849.

## REV. A. MAHAN AND THE PEACE CONGRESS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—A stranger on a visit to a foreign country, is, of course, somewhat affected when he finds himself introduced to the people of that country, and that through the public press, as having given utterance on a great and important occasion to sentiments which he not only did not utter, but which are, in all respects, the opposite of what he actually said on the occasion referred to. Such were my feelings when I read the report given in your paper of the remarks made by myself in the late Peace Congress in Paris. As your report of my remarks are very short, I would beg of you to give it again in full to your readers, together with the correct account of the same which follows:—

The Rev. Mr. MAHAN, of the State of Ohio, next ascended the tribune. He said, that as the adoption of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international differences was agreed on, the next point to be considered was, who was the party to be chosen as arbitrator to effect the object? He had deeply considered the subject, and he was decidedly of opinion that it should be the executive department of a government

which should be selected to settle the differences between nations. The executive department was, therefore, in his opinion, the best suited to act as arbitrators. No other department could be selected so calculated to effect the desired object; and so firm was his opinion on this subject, that he hoped the Congress would adopt a resolution recommending the executive departments of governments as arbitrators for the settlement of international differences, which should be submitted to a Congress of the executive governments for that purpose.

The remarks which I made pertained to the first resolution presented to the Congress, the resolution which affirms that "it is the duty of all governments to submit to arbitration all differences that arise between them, and to respect the decisions of the arbitrators whom they may choose." The resolution, it will be seen, recommends arbitration as the *universal and exclusive* principle of settling difficulties which may arise between nations. To arbitration, as such a principle, I then felt, and still feel, insuperable fundamental objections. My object in the remarks I made, was to recommend those objections to the consideration of the Congress. Instead of saying, as your report makes me, that the executive was the department of government of all others best adapted to exercise the high functions under consideration, I endeavoured to show that from the nature of its functions and relations, it was, of all others, the *least* qualified to sustain such responsibilities. Instead of urging upon the Congress "to adopt a resolution recommending the executive departments as arbitrators for the settlement of international differences," I said not a word, directly or indirectly, about such a resolution. On the other hand, I objected to the *principle of arbitration itself*, on the ground, that if that principle should be adopted, the executive departments of governments would, as a matter of fact, be selected as the arbitrators.

The object of the friends of peace, I remarked, was not merely to abolish war, but to do it by inducing nations to substitute in its place means adapted to secure the ends professedly sought by an appeal to arms, but which war tended wholly to defeat—to wit, *justice among nations*. Such being the object of the friends of peace, it devolved upon them to present to the nations a system of measures which would commend themselves to the universal intelligence as best adapted to realize this high end. If arbitration be adopted, as such means, the question arises, who will be the arbitrators selected? The executive departments of the government to whom the case would be referred, in any given instance, I continued, would, as a matter of fact, be selected to perform this important office. This always had been the case, and from the relations of governments to each other, always will be. The executive department, the department that would be selected, if the principle under consideration should be adopted, is, of all others, from the peculiar nature of its functions and relations, least qualified to exercise such functions, and therefore fundamental objections exist against the *principle of arbitration* as the grand means of settling international difficulties.

1. The executive, in the exercise of its appropriate functions, is controlled by other ideas than that which is exclusively to be realized in the adjustment of international difficulties, to wit, *international justice*. It, on the other hand, is, and from the nature of its functions and relations must be, chiefly controlled by the ideas of *interest and expediency*—ideas not contradictory to that of justice, but yet wholly and fundamentally distinct from it. The long habit of contemplating almost all questions in the light of these ideas, as must be true of the executive department of government, not only does not qualify, but occasions a positive disqualification, to adjudicate in cases where one idea exclusively is to be realized, that of *international justice*. Who does not know that a man may be a very great statesman, that is, fill the executive department of government with great ability, and yet be a very poor judge in respect to questions of pure justice between nations?

2. The executive department of government is, of all others, liable to be biased in its judgments. In its relations to other governments, it is the *treaty-making power*. Suppose that the government selected to arbitrate in a given instance is, at the same time, as in most instances of the kind would be very likely to be the case, contemplating the formation of an important treaty with one of the parties concerned; would not that government be strongly tempted, to say the least, either not to see what mere justice requires, or not to give a decision in perfect accordance with its principles, when such decision would be sure to be offensive to the party referred to, and thus, it may be, *prevent the formation of the treaty desired*? A department of government continuously subject to such influences, as from the nature of its peculiar functions and relations the executive must be, ought surely not to be secluded to adjust national difficulties.

3. The executive department of government is peculiarly subject to the *prejudice* of the people of foreign nations. Such prejudice, when it exists, does not at all pertain to the judiciary, and seldom to the mere legislative departments, but fastens peculiarly upon the executive. The least confidence then would be reposed by the people in it as qualified to arbitrate, and the least respect would be felt for its adjudications when announced. As this will be the department selected if arbitration be adopted as the means of settling international difficulties, we have here a fundamental objection against the principle itself.

To the above considerations, I might have added, that universal experience has fully demonstrated the necessity of a total separation of the judiciary departments of government from the executive. If this holds true in respect to matters pertaining to the realization of the ideas of love and justice between individuals, and relative to the internal concerns of particular nations, much more must it hold true in respect to the far higher matters pertaining to the realization of the principles of international love and justice. A department of government which cannot be trusted with matters of less importance, without infinite peril to love and justice both, cannot surely be trusted with interests of far higher importance, and of precisely the same nature.

In his reply to my remarks, Mr. Cobden, M.P., tacitly at least, admitted the validity of these objections to the principle of arbitration, as far as the executive departments of government are concerned. "The occasion," he said, "should be waited for, so that arbitrators should be selected to suit each particular case—that, if a dispute arose on a point of military etiquette, a general or admiral might be selected; if on a commercial mat-

ter, a merchant." Now, to the principle of arbitration thus conducted, objections more fundamental, if possible, exist, than in the form objected against by me. Who does not know that a man may be the very best general or admiral, as far as fighting battles and conducting campaigns and managing fleets are concerned, and yet one of the very poorest judges in respect to what pure international law and justice demand with regard even to military and naval affairs? The highest pre-eminence in the former relation implies no qualifications whatever to fulfil the responsibilities of a judge or arbitrator of justice in the latter. The same remarks apply with equal manifestness to the merchant. The most successful merchant may be of almost all men, may, very commonly, be one of the poorest judges of what is demanded by international law and justice even in commercial affairs. Suppose that a difficulty arises between England and America, for example—a difficulty pertaining to military or commercial affairs—England proposes to submit the case to the adjudication of some of the generals, admirals, or merchants of France. America might know very well that France has very clever generals, admirals, and merchants, considered simply in respect to their qualifications to fulfil the functions peculiar to their respective spheres of activity; but what can she know from this fact of their qualifications as judges of what pure international law and justice require in the case to be referred to them? Would not England betray her great ignorance and folly in proposing such a tribunal, and America hers, in accepting of it? Besides, if "the occasion should be waited for, so that arbitrators should be selected to suit each particular case," as the wisest and best method of securing international justice, why not nations adopt the same means to realize the same ends in all other instances, and thus dispense with courts of law altogether? That which ought to obtain in matters of the highest importance, ought surely to be adopted in the less.

Your readers will perceive at once the inapplicability of your statement, that "the objection made in my speech to the principle of arbitration was made only with a view of encumbering it with premature details," as well as of the remarks of Mr. Vincent in reply to what I said—remarks insinuating the same thing that you have done. My remarks related wholly and exclusively to the principle of arbitration. I entered into details so far only as was necessary to elucidate the nature and bearing of that principle, and for no other reason. Had Mr. Vincent, and other leading and penetrating minds in the Congress, encouraged, instead of crushing, such discussions, the Congress would not, I cannot but think, have fallen into the strange and anomalous position of declaring unanimously, in one resolution, that "it is the duty of all governments to submit to arbitration all differences that arise between them;" and that, in another, to affirm, with the same unanimity, that it is the duty of the friends of peace to generate in their respective countries a public sentiment against this very mode of settling such difficulties, that is, to raise a public sentiment in favour of a congress and high court of nations for the accomplishment of these high ends. For myself, I voted for but one of these resolutions; I did not choose to disturb the existing harmony by saying "no" to the other.

And now, Sir, as you have permitted me to make the needed corrections in respect to my speech in Paris, and as the subject has thereby of necessity been brought before your readers, will you not permit a stranger in England, in another communication, to state his views, through your columns, on the subject of a Court of Nations for the adjustment of international difficulties?

Yours respectfully, A. MAHAN.  
London, Sept. 3rd, 1849.

[We may observe that the summary of Mr. Mahan's speech, given in our last number, was copied from *Talgnani's Messenger*.—ED. NONEON.]

**LATE-HOUR SYSTEM.**—Entertaining the opinion now held by every medical man, that protracted labour undergone in a confined atmosphere exercises a seriously hurtful influence on the human frame, and also that ill-health, however occasioned, renders persons, in proportion as they are suffering from it, obnoxious to the present alarming epidemic, several of the shopkeepers of Shoreditch have humanely consented to close their shops at seven o'clock in the evening, so as to give their assistants opportunity for bodily recreation.

**CITY BURIAL-GROUNDS.**—At a meeting of the City of London Board of Health, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor stated that he had been waited upon by a deputation from Bishopsgate Ward, who attributed the death of Mr. Aston Key to the disturbance of the sepulchral earth in St. Ethelburgh churchyard, and he had considered it to be his duty to wait upon the churchwardens of that parish on the subject; they, in consequence, interdicted any further interments taking place there. It was agreed that a copy of the following letter should be sent by a committee on the subject to each parish in the City of London:—"Gentlemen,—I am directed by the committee of health appointed by the Corporation to inform you that the strongest representations have been made to the committee by the officer of health of the City of London that the interment of the dead in confined churchyards of the City is in his judgment most dangerous to the public health, and calculated to propagate the prevailing epidemic, which appears to be upon the increase. The committee desire to say that they look with the greatest confidence to the public spirit and philanthropic feeling of the parochial authorities to suppress the practice in your parish during the prevalence of the disease. I am directed, at the same time, to refer you to the provisions of the 12th and 13th Vict., cap. 111, upon the subject."

**SPEEDY RETURN OF MIS-SENT LETTERS.**—By a recent regulation, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on the seal, or written on the outside, which cannot find the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned to the writer through the Post-office immediately, and not through the Dead Letter-office, by which regulation considerable anxiety and loss of time will be prevented.

### THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

#### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

In our last number we were able to give only an outline of the interesting proceedings at Versailles on Tuesday week, in honour of the American delegates to the Peace Congress. We now subjoin a full report of the interesting addresses delivered on the occasion. The names of the American members of the Congress were as follows:—

Rev. W. Allen, D.D.	Northampton, Mass., U.S.
Rev. Jas. Allen, D.D.	Northborough, Mass., U.S.
Rev. Jas. F. Clarke	Boston, Mass., U.S.
Rev. Ass. Mahan	Oberlin, Ohio, U.S.
Hamilton Hill	Oberlin, Ohio, U.S.
Amasa Walker	Boston, Mass., U.S.
Hon. Charles Durkee	Wisconsin, U.S.
Rev. Elathan Davis	Ashburnham, Mass., U.S.
Cyrus Pierce	
N. Richardson	Warren, Mass., U.S.
A. C. White	
W. W. Brown	Boston, Mass., U.S.
A. Brown	Worcester, Mass., U.S.
Henry Clapp	Mass., U.S.
Rev. W. Hurlbut	South Carolina.
Rev. J. W. C. Pennington	Hartford.
Elihu Burritt	Worcester, Mass., U.S.
G. W. Messinger	Mass., U.S.
Rev. P. Berry	Maryland, U.S.
Rev. J. Cordaner	Montreal.
Judge Marshall	Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Frederick Crowe	Guatemala, South America.
George White	Melbourne, Port Phillip.

A cold collation, with fruit, &c., was laid out in the building once occupied as a tennis-court, and rendered remarkable by meetings held in it prior to the French revolution. Upwards of 500 persons sat down to these refreshments; which, however, were somewhat scantily provided, and which rapidly disappeared when attacked by persons who had travelled many miles, and who had traversed the numerous apartments of the palace. The meal being ended, business commenced.

RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair amidst the cheers of the audience.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as the present was the first opportunity on which he had the pleasure of addressing a few words in English, he felt gratified in expressing his perfect satisfaction in the visit of the friends of peace to Paris [cheers]. Much good he was convinced had been done, and further good would result [cheers]; and whatever sneers might be indulged, and expressions of dissent uttered, in certain quarters, he had seen sufficient during his intercourse with the people of Paris to warrant him in saying, that their visit had not been without due influence [cheers]. They (the English) were bound to acknowledge the kindness they had received from the French people and from the French Government [loud cheers]. And while they thus expressed their gratitude, he must say, that it was as honourable to the people and Government who had rendered that tribute of respect, as it was to those who had received it [cheers]. He felt gratified with the meeting in Paris, because it had afforded him the sincere pleasure of meeting with many with whom he had been associated in labours elsewhere; and he had no hesitation in saying, that those who had thus come together might be regarded as a fair representation of the present state of the feeling of the country as to the great question they had met to discuss [hear, hear]. They were concerned to promote every political movement by moral means [cheers]. There was another business to which he wished to call the special attention of the audience. They felt that they ought not to allow their American friends to leave them without expressing their admiration of men who had voluntarily left their families and their homes, and had crossed the great Atlantic Ocean, for the sake of asserting their great principles [protracted cheering]. There were present individuals from Western America: one had come from Wisconsin, 1,500 miles before he reached the sea-coast, and then 3,000 miles by water, in order to reach that meeting [hear]. So sublime an instance of devotion to a good cause he had not seen recorded in history; and never, since the last chapter of the Acts of the Apostles was written, was an instance witnessed at once so consistent with the spirit of the gospel, with the genius of Christianity [much cheering]. The committee thought that they should not give just expression to their feelings if they allowed their American friends to depart without saying what they felt, and tendering to all the gentlemen present from America their sincere thanks, accompanied only with one regret, that they were not able to make better provision for the occasion. They had, however, done the best they could on so short a notice. And now he expressed a hope that they would return to propagate with greater zeal, if possible, the principle they had assembled to promote [cheers]. Oh, if he could speak as he wished, he would say to them, if they would make America what she should be—what she might be—what, he trusted, she would be—then they must crush the war spirit before it had time to arrive at maturity [hear, hear]. Talk of glory! The Americans had no glory to gain by war but what they would find had been eclipsed by those who had gone before them. Were they anxious to try to rival the battle representations they had seen represented in the adjoining palace? [Hear.] Rather let them try to raise up patriots, philanthropists, authors, and artists; let them try to raise up and send more such men as they had sent at that season, and that would constitute a glory far, far more precious and enduring than all that could be gained by the most successful war [long cheering]. The committee had found it somewhat difficult to fix upon some suitable memorial of the present visit; and they had at length thought that the best proof that could be given of their respect was to present to each of the

delegates from America, in the name of the Congress, a copy of the New Testament in French, with the name of each gentleman, and an inscription which he would presently read [hear]. That testimonial he hoped would be preserved by them as a proof of the estimation in which they were held by their brethren in England, and go down to their posterity as a memorial of the present meeting. The honourable Chairman then referred to the room in which the present meeting was held. It was the celebrated Tennis Court in which the thunders of Mirabeau's eloquence were first heard, and where the seeds were sown of the first great revolution. That place and the great palace they had just visited were renowned in history as the theatre of great and momentous events: they would leave it with more choice memorials [hear]. Yes, he cherished the belief that recollections of the present meeting would live in the minds of hundreds, and be recorded in the pages of history as of greater moment and importance than any that had been recorded in the histories to which he had referred [protracted cheers]. The inscription on the blank leaf of the French Testament presented to the delegates from America was then read as follows:—

Presented to the American delegates by their British colleagues, at a meeting convened at Versailles, the 27th day of August, 1849, for the purpose of expressing their respect for the seal manifested by their brethren in crossing the Atlantic to attend the Great Peace Congress at Paris. On behalf of the meeting, RICHARD COBDEN, Chairman.

A copy was presented to each delegate.

SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., of Gloucester, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting of the English members of the Peace Congress, at Paris, rejoices in the opportunity now afforded of testifying to their American brethren present their high admiration of the seal, courage, and devotedness, which they have displayed in forsaking their homes and travelling so great a distance for an object so purely disinterested and philanthropic; and earnestly hopes that their visit to Europe on this occasion will contribute much to their realization of that great idea which their writers and speakers have so long laboured to disseminate, and of which their own happy country furnishes so impressive an example, viz., the association of the various civilized states under one common international jurisdiction, which shall for ever supersede the necessity of appealing to the sanguinary arbitrament of the sword [cheers].

He moved the resolution, he said, with great cheerfulness and sincerity, because he felt deeply the gratitude they owed to their American friends for coming to the Congress [cheers]. Nay, he felt gratitude to all, because their attendance gave a moral force to the meeting. Such a meeting must surely produce an effect upon the people and governments of Europe. He was glad that the resolution was accompanied with a copy of the New Testament. On that book he founded his principles; and in proportion as they founded their labours on that book, in such proportion might they hope to succeed [hear]. It was his firm belief that war should not be engaged in under any circumstances. He was not afraid to trust his body in the hands of Him to whom he had trusted his never-dying soul [hear]. Talk of conquering a country whose inhabitants would not fight! Impossible! The reason why wars were perpetuated was, because, though men had courage enough to employ brute force, they had not courage enough to submit to partial injury [hear]. He belonged to a society which was founded in peace, and he believed that their principles and actions had done much to establish and confirm the principles of civil and religious liberty. Let their friends go back determined to lift up their voices, however feeble, from place to place in their native land, persuading their countrymen that the principles of peace are in consistency with, and are absolutely required by, the profession of Christianity. In passing through the streets of Paris, he saw many well-dressed females with children; and in visiting the magnificent church of Magdalene, he saw a mother with a sweet child upon her lap. He looked upon the child, who greeted him with a smile and a slight movement of the head, and then looked in its mother's face, as if to ask if it had done right in thus noticing a stranger. He immediately asked himself, are these our natural enemies? [hear, and cheers.] And he felt that he could not have the heart to do anything by which they might be injured—by which that wife might be deprived of a husband, that child of a parent [cheers]. Such a thing cannot, such a thing need not, and, by the help and labours of those present, such a thing should not, be [much cheering].

DR. GODWIN, of Bradford, seconded the resolution. He expressed the satisfaction with which he had seen persons assembling from the east, the west, the north, and the south, and shaking hands in the capital of France. He trusted they would long cherish a recollection of the reception they had met with in that metropolis. As to America, he looked at it with some degree of pride on account of its near relationship to England, and of its resemblance in its general national character. He hoped soon to see in America a new edition of England with many improvements [cheering].

THE REV. DR. ALLEN said: It was with inexpressible emotions that he acknowledged the kindness thus conferred upon himself and his brethren. He and his brethren, he said, were the descendants of the Puritans who, from Leyden in Holland, and from the chalky cliffs of England, crossed the wide ocean to find an asylum for freedom—freedom as to civil rights, freedom to read the Bible, freedom to worship God. They had crossed the ocean and assisted in this Congress in order to give the world freedom from war. They had come from New England, from the shores of Canada, from South Carolina, from the rich fields of Ohio, from the broad prairies of Wisconsin, and here they met, with men of their own sort—of their own hearts [hear]. They were Americans, and they had been reproached with slavery; but he came from a state which had abolished it, and by the exercise of Christian kind-

ness they hoped to persuade other states to do so also. They had been presented with New Testaments in the French language; was that because they had met in France, and had received the kindness of the French government? The French nation had enjoyed much of what was called the glory of arms; the monuments of it were seen in every direction; they (the Americans) had some proofs and tokens of it. But the French had conquered them again, by their eloquence, by the power of courtesy, and by the force of exalted intellect in favour of peace [cheers]. Might they ever conquer by the exhibition of all that was good and excellent? It was the wish of Henry IV. that every man might have a chicken in the pot; it was the wish of himself and his brethren that every family, that every peasant, in France, might have the truths of the New Testament written in his heart, and its precepts and the dispositions it inculcated exemplified in his life, and at last be received to the glory, not of the warriors of this world, but of immortality and eternal life [cheers].

The Rev. J. CLARKE, of Boston, United States, said: The Chairman had remarked on the "sacrifices" made by the American delegates to enable them to be present at the Congress. There had, however, been no sacrifice, but much of pleasure and honour. They rejoiced that they had steam-boats, and other modes of conveyance, to bring them thither in so short a space of time. They did not visit France for the purpose of mediating between two contending powers, but for the more important object of laying a deep and broad foundation for permanent and universal peace [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. DAVIES, of Massachusetts, said, that as the light of heaven was adapted to the eye, and the atmosphere to the lungs, so the New Testament was adapted to the heart of Christian; and the more its principles prevailed, the sooner would the earth be filled with the blessings of peace [cheers].

The Rev. Mr. CORDNER, from Upper Canada, stood forward to represent a certain amount of pacific feeling which prevailed amongst the people dwelling on the banks of the St. Lawrence, 3,500 miles from the present spot. He thanked the committee for the book he held in his hand; it was a series of valuable tracts, inculcating more forcibly than anything which had ever been written the great principle of peace [hear]. If he were arraigned before an assembled universe, he would exhibit that book, and ask how have you regulated your conduct in this matter? And thus he would arraign all Christendom [hear]. Peace had long been preached, but war had been practised. Yes! on the very day in which peace was being preached in the temples, thousands and tens of thousands were being slain on the battle-field [hear]. He trusted that they would henceforth cease from such miserable inconsistency. Painters and sculptors had consecrated war, and its doings had been exhibited upon the walls of many a private dwelling. He hoped that, as the pioneers and preachers of peace, they would cleanse their houses from such gross inconsistencies, and no longer use as ornaments representations of such foul blots upon human character and comfort [cheers].

Mr. H. CLAPP, of Massachusetts, said that it was not in the power of words to give utterance to the feelings which burned in his heart and in the hearts of his American brethren. They would return home, taking with them the principles and sentiments which they had caught at that meeting, and determined to act in correspondence therewith, remembering that principles were effective only as they were carried out into practice [hear]. Men whom the world called enthusiasts, had uttered great and noble principles, which diffused through the moral atmosphere a sweet aroma. This the friends of peace would aim to diffuse, till every continent and every nation was transformed by its influence into one universal brotherhood of peace and love [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN then called upon  
ELIHU BURRITT, who was received with tremendous cheers, and who spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman: I am happy to resume my character as an American citizen, and to add my testimony to the lively sentiment of pleasure which all my countrymen must experience who have to-day been specially honoured with the generous and delicate amenities of their English brethren. Every circumstance which could impart interest to this token of their good-will, and enhance its appreciation and endear its memory, has contributed to the felicity of this novel and interesting occasion [cheers]. The place of this meeting, the parties here assembled, and all the incidents and emotions of the last great week in the history of the world—a week of years—a week crowded full of those bright realities which even the most hopeful heart in our midst had deemed the inaccessible and inalienable heritage of a distant future [loud cheers];—all these are circumstances which give a previous significance and value to this hour of kindly fellowship. I regret that so few of my countrymen are present to participate in the enjoyment of this happy occasion, and to respond to those generous and brotherly sentiments of esteem on the part of our English colleagues. But there are enough of us to accept this expression of their good-will on the behalf of all the Americans who were prevented from assisting at the great demonstration in Paris by obstacles which they could not overcome. And I am sure we may go farther still, and accept it as an evidence of that kindly feeling which is entertained by the whole people of England towards the people of the United States [cheers]. And what more appropriate time or place than this could we find for connecting with a new bond of brotherhood the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family divided by the Atlantic? or, to use those familiar personations which a long and friendly custom has

sanctioned, where and when could John and Jonathan more becomingly shake hands before the world, in token of their brotherly love, than on this very spot, and under that standard of universal peace which we have assisted to raise aloft in the great metropolis of European civilization, to signal a better era to all the peoples of the earth? [loud cheers.] What time or place more fitting than this to unlearn the lessons that were taught them in the old years of that mutual alienation which made enemies of nations which God had made of one blood, to dwell upon all the face of the earth in the bonds of peace and unity? [cheers.] Among these ruinous estrangements, perhaps the most unnatural of all was the one between England and her colonial children on the other side of the Atlantic. In the course of the long struggle that ensued, the young Anglo-Saxon nation became intimately connected with France by strong bonds of friendship and alliance. The remembrance of that connexion, with all the affecting circumstances under which it was formed, has perpetuated a profound sentiment of good-will towards France in the heart of the American nation. But it is to me a sad reminiscence that the original basis of that friendship was a common hostility to England [hear, hear]. But if such a lasting amity could be established on such a foundation, what a condition of brotherhood may we not expect when the hands of France, England, and the United States shall be united in fraternal embrace, and when they shall go forth together to vanquish the insane and unnatural enmities which divide and embitter other nations! [loud cheering.] How it would accelerate the advent of the good time coming, if the Peace Congress in Paris should result in the union of these three great peoples, not against the rest of the world, but for its pacification, prosperity, and progress! And which of the nations which have recently submitted the highest interests of their existence to the sanguinary and unreasoning arbitrament of the sword will lift up its bleeding head from the dust and forbid the bands of this union, and say that might shall continue to decide the right of the people? [loud and repeated cheering.] For myself, I believe that a few more Peace Parliaments of the people like the one which we have just terminated under such happy auspices, will not only unite England, France, and America, but all the civilized nations of the earth, in the pacific dispositions and relations of one vast commonwealth. The hand of America is ready and warm for such a union, and we may pledge its best activities to promote a consummation so devoutly to be wished. And I beg to say on behalf of the friends of peace on that side of the Atlantic, that no efforts within the compass of their ability will be spared to ensure a large and respectable delegation to the next Congress on the continent. It is our intention to return to the United States in the course of a few weeks, and to commence forthwith to canvass the country for delegates, whose principles, talents, and position shall be worthy of their important mission to Europe. One or two of us will make the tour of the free states for this purpose, and with the prestige and precedent of the magnificent demonstration just brought to a close in Paris, we may promise ourselves and you a good measure of success. In conclusion, let me say, that we hope most of those present on this interesting occasion may meet again next year at some town on the Rhine, to raise our white standard of peace in Germany, and to rally to its support our brethren of that portion of Europe. (Mr. Burritt resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. AMASA WALKER read some lines in honour of the Peace Congress, written by a countryman of his, who was, as he said, too modest to read his own productions. The author of the poem is the Rev. Elinathan Davis, of Massachusetts, and the following is a copy:—

There is no language, brethren, to reveal  
The full emotion of our hearts to-day—  
All that we think, and all we deeply feel—  
Yet must we tell, as tell it best we may,  
How much we love you! Nay, don't take it ill,  
With or without your faults, we love you still.  
Ye sturdy scions from the living tree  
Which men call Saxon—we are brothers all!  
And though, when once we could not quite agree,  
You sent us from the homestead, weak and small,  
Yet never mind it! Times are changed since then,  
And you would never do the like again.  
Do we not love you? Ask the ocean wide  
That rolls between us and our own green land:  
We came that broad waste o'er that, side by side,  
Around the same high altar we might stand,  
And pledge our faith, as only true hearts can,  
To seek, with earnest aim, the brotherhood of man.  
And now our meeting brief, but sweet, is o'er;  
The staff of travel waits us—we must go;  
But should we meet in Time's worn ways no more,  
'Twill be a source of joy and hope to know  
That, in our holy cause, a noble band  
Are toiling bravely in the fatherland.  
So will we labour in the Western world,  
Till the old wrong before the right shall bow:  
Thanks for this token! there shall be unfurled  
The conquering banner ye present us now—  
It is a gift above all else preferred—  
A glad remembrance—Messiah's word!  
God give us strength to labour, grace to win,  
With words of peace and deeds of Christian love,  
The war-scar'd nations from their shame and sin  
To the meek standard of the peaceful dove!  
God give the cause we love a sure increase,  
And fill the nations with the fruits of peace!  
Now let us pledge each other, hand and heart,  
That the great nations, which we call our own,  
Shall learn no longer war's infernal art,  
But seek their conquests by the truth alone;  
Yes! we will make these nations, sire and son—  
Till Time's last sand has fallen—live as one.  
And now, adieu! Be every bosom filled  
With one great purpose—war shall pass away.  
Let every heart with this high prayer be thrill'd—  
"Oh, come the dawn of earth's millennial day!"  
May God's own Spirit every breast inspire  
With Cobden's tireless zeal, and Burnet's soul of fire!

M. ARLES DUFOUR, member of the National Assembly, spoke as follows: "In the name of my fellow-countrymen, I feel authorized to express our deep regret that your visit has been so short; but we hope that the seed which you have sown will grow so rapidly that you will be induced to come next year to gather the harvest [hear and cheer]; and you may be assured that in the meantime the friends of your cause which you leave behind will take care that the seed does not spoil [cheers]. In the name of my brethren, the friends of peace in France, I bid you farewell, and a speedy return" [much cheering].

The meeting then broke up; a round of hearty English cheers was given, and the company repaired to the park.

It has already been stated that the Tennis Court in which this celebrated meeting was held has witnessed some extraordinary scenes in connexion with the States-General assembled in May, 1789, and the deputies of the *Tiers Etat*, or commons, constituted the National Assembly. In their transactions Mirabeau took a very distinguished part, boldly supporting the rights of the commons and the people. After the royal sitting of the 23rd of June, 1789, in which Louis ordered the three estates to deliberate in separate chambers, the deputies of the commons still retained their seats in that hall. A nobleman, the Marquis de Brézé, was sent with the king's order for them to disperse immediately; upon which Mirabeau rose and said, "Go and tell those who have sent you that we are sitting here by the power of the people; we shall fulfil our duty to them, and bayonets alone can drive us hence." All the deputies cried out, "That is the vote of the assembly, and our firm determination." This was reported to the king, and after a few moments' silence he piously said, "Well, if they will not quit the hall, let them remain in it."

M. Emile Girardin has commenced his peace agitation with considerable vigour. The petition which he has got up for reducing the army to 180,000 men will probably become a subject of some embarrassment to the government, inasmuch as M. de Girardin, in the *Presses* of Saturday, takes especial care to remind M. Barrot that in 1848 the reduction of the army was his favourite hobby. The same number of that journal contains, under the head of "The net product of twenty years of war," a remarkable article in support of its arguments in favour of a reduction of the army. It is as follows:—

Levy of June 24, 1791 .....	150,000 men.
" September, 1792 .....	100,000
" February 24, 1793 .....	300,000
" April 16, 1793 .....	30,000
Requisition of August 16, 1793 .....	1,050,000
Conscription of 3 Vend., an VII .....	190,000
" " 28 Germinal., an VII .....	150,000
" " 24 Messidor, an VII .....	110,000
" " 28 Floréal, an X .....	120,000
" " 5 Floréal, an XI .....	120,000
" " " an XII .....	60,000
" " 8 Nivose, an XIII .....	60,000
" " 27 Nivose, an XIII .....	60,000
" " 2 Vend., an XIV .....	80,000
" " 15 December, 1806 .....	80,000
" " 7 April, 1807 .....	80,000
" " 21 January, 1808 .....	80,000
" " 10 September, 1808 .....	80,000
" " 12 September, 1808 .....	80,000
" " 1 January, 1809 .....	80,000
" " 25 April, 1809 .....	40,000
" " 5 October, 1809 .....	36,000
" " 13 December, 1809 .....	120,000
" " Same day .....	40,000
" " 1 September, 1812 .....	120,000
" " 11 January, 1813 .....	350,000
" " 3 April, 1813 .....	180,000
" " 24 August, 1813 .....	30,000
" " 9 October, 1813 .....	280,000
" " 15 November, 1813 .....	300,000
Total .....	4,556,000 men.

Napoleon, for his part, obtained by the conscription 2,476,000 men. Those who set out were never freed from service. M. Daru, in his report to the legislative body on the conscription, avows it. (*Moniteur*, 30 Floréal, an X.) Spain was the tomb of most of our old soldiers; what remained perished almost entirely in the snows of Russia. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits of from 18 to 20 years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 men raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but 100,000 men above the guard. In 1792, France had, as now, 86 departments. The conquests of the republic gave her, in two years, the Rhine and the Alps for frontiers. From 1794 to 1800, the number of our departments was increased by 19, and made up 105. Napoleon, in 1815, joined to France, Holland, maritime Germany, and half of Italy, and created 27 new departments, France then having 132. In 1814, France was reduced to her old limits of 1790, and from her were taken Marienburg, Philippsburg, and Landau. Such, then, was the net produce of 20 years' gigantic wars, heroic efforts, immeasurable sacrifices, and blood shed on every battle-field of Europe! A single battle lost, that of Waterloo, was sufficient to take from France the fruit of twenty immortal victories, and to render her smaller in 1815 than in 1790. But that is not all! To four millions and a half of men (how many nations have not four millions and a half of souls!) cut down by balls and bullets, must be added 700 millions of indemnity of war paid by France to the allied powers, and which was payable in equal portions in five years by means of bonds to bearer on the royal treasury, plus 490 millions for the support of the foreign garrison, plus a multitude of various indemnities, the whole amounting to nearly two milliards.

The appeal for the reduction of the military force of France is also repeated in the *Opinion Publique*, which shows that the 100,000,000 for which it is necessary to keep up the excise on drinks might well be obtained from the diminutions in question.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS.—We have re-

ceived a letter from the Rev. W. Leask, of Kennington, in which he says:—"It is probably a matter of very little consequence, but you will kindly allow me a line in the *Nonconformist* to say that the introduction of my name in the list of delegates to the recent Peace Congress at Paris is a mistake."

**A REMINISCENCE OF SLAVERY.**—In a cask of tallow imported from South America, and purchased in Liverpool by a tallow-chandler of Preston, there was found, on Monday fortnight, a slave-driver's scourge, consisting of twenty-six thongs, or lashes, fastened to a bamboo. The bamboo serving for the handle was about a foot long, and girded with brass at one end, while the thongs attached to it measured about a foot and a half in length.—*Liverpool Albion*.

**THE SISTERS OF MERCY.**—An "Eye Witness," who gives a description of the breaking out of the cholera and its fearful progress, in Devonport, says:—"As soon as the outbreak was known, the utmost energy and promptitude were shown by the local authorities, and a Board of Health instituted, the secretary of which (Joseph Beer, Esq.) has shown the most unwearied attention to the poor sufferers. A temporary hospital for the reception of patients was immediately erected, and at this present time we regret to say that every bed is full. On learning the state of the case, Miss Sellon proceeded at once to the sad scene. In her anxiety for others, she forgot her own illness, and finding that the disease had already made much way, returned to Devonport, provided nurses, and then, with some of the sisterhood, commenced her labour of love. It is impossible to give the faintest idea of the unselfish devotion, the unwearied labours, the kind attentions of the Sisters of Mercy. On the plains of death they have walked and laboured night and day. Where others feared to enter, they have boldly gone; cases at which the stoutest hearts might have failed, seemed only to reawaken their energies, and claimed increased attention. We who have seen them can scarcely now realize it as truth, that woman's tender nature has been nerved to meet so fearful a crisis, and rise superior to such dreadful emergencies. Let the reader imagine (before the hospital was erected) a room close and ill-ventilated. If it are lying nine persons afflicted with cholera in its most malignant form. The moans of the sufferers break upon the ear and pierce the heart. Around on the floor is filth, from which a pestilential vapour fills the room. No hired nurse can endure it. Who then shall tend the dying—who soothe their pangs as far as they can be soothed—who give them medicine and food, if they can take it—who do all the other offices of love they stand in need of? No. Look up, and leaning over them you will see the feeble form of a woman clothed in black; around her neck there hangs a simple cross, the token of the faith that burns within her breast, and of Him by whom she is supported. Yes, there is a "Sister of Mercy," fulfilling her mission, and doing an angel's work. Were we to state all we have seen of the sad character of the disease, and the energy of these self-denying handmaidens of the Lord, we should not expect to gain credence. At this moment, in the hospital, you may see them moving from case to case, and labouring with superhuman might, for they are supported by God himself, and the morning psalm for the 18th of the month must have fallen upon their ears with sweetness and comfort. Battle fields have witnessed many a noble scene of bravery and valour; but never were given greater proofs of endurance and Christian prowess than in the hospital of Five-field-lane. Miss Sellon (who, though ill, has been on the spot every day) and her fellow-workers may justly be added to the list of female heroines.—*Western Times*.

**THE REV. MR. CHAPMAN, THE CHAPLAIN OF COVENTRY GAOL,** has addressed a letter to a local newspaper containing a surgeon's certificate, to show that the hand of the woman Mary Ball was only slightly hurt by his holding it over the flame of a candle. He has also sent and published a letter to the Home Secretary, explaining the reasons for his conduct. The woman's intellect was obtuse; her sense of right and wrong benumbed; he could extort no acknowledgment of her guilt from her. After expatiating on eternal punishment at some length, he says:—

I implored her, in the kindest and most soothing accents, not to incur the wrath of God by persisting in the assertion of her innocence, and requested her to kneel down with me in prayer. After these religious exercises were finished, her manner seemed to be rather subdued, in spite of a little sullenness which now and then betrayed itself, and an unwillingness to be communicative. On revisiting her in the afternoon, a thought struck me, that an application to the senses of a person who was inaccessible to reason might be attended with the desired result. I called for a lighted candle, and requested her to give me her hand; which she unresistingly placed (or suffered to be placed) in my own. I then held it over the lighted candle, and asked her if she suffered pain; to which she made no reply, but presently began to struggle, when I instantly released her hand. This operation did not occupy more than two seconds, or three at the most; during which she never once cried out. I then inquired of her if she would venture upon another trial, and proceeded to take her hand for that purpose; but, perceiving her disinclination, I did not persist in my attempt.

I regret very much to state that the hand of the unfortunate woman was slightly blistered by the flame; but two days before she suffered, I received intelligence of its entire recovery, and that she had almost forgotten the circumstance.

Perhaps it may not be unimportant to mention, that she subsequently confessed her crime, and admitted the justice of her sentence.

### THE BERMONDSHIRE MURDER.

#### ARREST OF MANNING.

Manning has been arrested at St. Aubin's, in the island of Jersey. During the early part of last week, the daily papers of the metropolis, by their varying and conflicting accounts, kept the public in suspense as to the place of his retreat and the chances of his escape. By some it was surmised that he still lurked about London; by others, that he had escaped to America, or to Australia, or to France, by way of the Channel Islands. A shipowner wrote to the Lord Mayor, that a person exactly answering Manning's description had taken a passage by an emigrant-ship which had sailed: this ship, like the "Victoria," was stopped at Plymouth, and boarded by police-officers, in a vain search. The attention of the police seems, however, to have been for some time turned in the right direction. The last week's report, that he had escaped to Jersey, proves to have been correct. It seems that the daughter of a person with whom he lodged on a former visit to Jersey recognised him in the packet passing over to that island, but was too ill from sea-sickness to speak to him: she had not then heard of the murder. On this information, Langley and another detective officer immediately pursued the fugitive to Jersey. Almost on their landing, they struck on Manning's track: they found a box and coat that he had left at the inn which he first entered. Manning's course, and the mode of the arrest, are described by the *Jersey Times*:—"He arrived in this island last Thursday week, the 16th inst., and took lodgings at Mr. Berry's, the Navy Arms, in Mulcaster-street, where he remained until the following Thursday morning: and on his then leaving, desired that his bed should be kept for him, as he would return on Saturday. While there, he went out early in the morning, and returned in the evening, generally under the influence of liquor, of which he drank more before he retired for the night. He had once arranged with the captain of a sailing-vessel to go with him early in the morning to Guernsey, but he did not get up in time. From his quitting the Navy Arms, until yesterday (Monday), there was no direct trace of him. He took lodgings on Thursday last at Mr. Bertheau's, a private house a little off the St. Aubin's-road, on this side of the Third Tower: while there he kept very close, and might have remained longer concealed but for the notice taken of his so frequently sending to the same house for a bottle of brandy." The island police were informed of this circumstance; and M. Chevalier, the head-constable, went with Langley to get a sight of the suspected person, without his knowledge. They arrived at the house at nine in the evening, and found that the person was Manning himself. Elaborate precautions were adopted to overcome a fierce resistance; and M. Chevalier rushed in and "threw himself across the bed;" but Manning was found in a very nervous state, and "was very easily captured." "Near him was a bottle of liquor and a razor. He immediately recognised Langley; and stated that he was glad he had come, as he was thinking of going to London to explain all. One of his first questions was, 'Is the wretch taken?'—alluding to his wife; and on being answered in the affirmative, he observed, 'I am glad of it—that will save my life!' In subsequent conversation, he endeavoured to throw the whole blame on the woman; and stated that she had caused the grave to be dug some time before; and, after having laid the cloth for dinner, had invited O'Connor down stairs to wash his hands, and while he was going to the kitchen for that purpose, had taken the opportunity of firing at him from behind." He was taken to the gaol at St. Hillier's, and was to be brought to London forthwith.

Manning's arrest was communicated to his wife. It is said that she turned pale and became agitated for a moment, but soon recovered herself. She was also informed that her husband accused her of firing the pistol at Mr. O'Connor; she replied that it was false, and that she was innocent. It is reported that the police suspected a third person to have been concerned in the murder—a Frenchman, whose name is not mentioned. A letter from Mrs. Manning addressed to this person, at the British Hotel in Boulogne, is mentioned.

Manning was brought to London at ten o'clock on Friday night. The cholera broke out in St. Hillier's Gaol on Wednesday; and the Governor and Chief Justice of the island resolved to send him to England without a warrant, lest he should be lost to justice through the disease. Manning has seemed to act under a fatality in Jersey; observing no secrecy for several days after landing, and behaving in a boasting manner towards everybody, so as to attract much attention. He saw several persons who knew him in England, and claimed acquaintance with them; asking more than one to go to France with him, and act as interpreter in laying out some money that he professed to have. But on Thursday evening he secluded himself at the house of M. Bertheau, where he was apprehended. While at M. Bertheau's, he sent out for a bottle of brandy every day. The vendor of the brandy, knowing that M. Bertheau was a frugal and abstemious old man, made inquiries: he was told the brandy was for a lodger, who feared the cholera and was very secluded. He instantly suspected the lodger to be O'Connor's murderer, and contrived to see him; being confirmed in his suspicions, he went to the police. Langley passed the house several times without dreaming of Manning's presence in it; and began to think that he had escaped or committed suicide; but he was now brought on his heels. The arrest we have mentioned.

Alluding to his wife's arrest, Manning said, "I

suppose she must have fifteen hundred pounds upon her. She has often said she would be revenged on O'Connor—for inducing them to take the house in Miniver-place, and then not lodging there as he promised. After stating that his wife shot O'Connor as he went down stairs—having one arm round his neck, while the other hand held the pistol—he said, "I then fainted, and don't know what came of the body." Asked if he had not seen the grave, he said, "O yes, I had seen it; and I believe it was intended for me. I believe she meant to murder me."

In prison his talk was of the same drift, and he persists that he can set it all right in London. He behaves with vulgar familiarity to all, maintains a jocular strain, and seems delighted at the notice which he attracts.

An incident is added by the Jersey accounts, which has raised ulterior suspicions. Up to the day of his arrest his bedroom-door had always been locked; but on that night it was ajar when the officers arrived, and an open razor was lying on his table. It seems that he had said to another boarder, that as old M. Bertheau and his wife had no children, they must have money by them: and he visited a neighbour of M. Bertheau and asked the question. He had started from London with no more money than the twelve pounds paid by the broker who bought his furniture.

The adjourned examination of Mrs. Manning was resumed by Mr. Secker on Friday. No interesting fact came out; the evidence being confined to a formal repetition of evidence given at the inquest, and to the identification of Mrs. Manning by Kirk, the cabman who drove her to the railway, and Day, the railway porter. Mrs. Manning wore a veil, which she raised for the witnesses to view her face, and then immediately lowered again.

#### HIS EXAMINATION AND REMAND.

On Saturday, Manning was placed at the bar of the Southwark Police-court. He walked with a firm step, but he appeared to be dejected and downcast. He was described in the charge-sheet to be 30 years of age, but he seems some years older. He is a stout man, of fair complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, the latter appearing to have been recently shaven closely. His neck, which is short, is of unusual thickness. He wore a blue frock coat, buttoned up in front, and a red silk handkerchief round his neck. During the examination, which lasted but a very short time, the prisoner seemed extremely nervous, and scarcely lifted up his eyes; and he only once or twice cast them round the court as if to observe whether there were any persons among the crowd whom he knew. Mr. Binns appeared on his behalf. The evidence produced was not important. Inspector Yates stated how he found the dead body of the deceased; and Mr. William Massie, a medical student, deposed to having lodged with the prisoner and his wife for two months at 3, Miniver-place, and said that he had never heard either of them speak of O'Connor in other than the highest terms. Mr. Secker here asked Mr. Binns, the prisoner's legal adviser, whether he wished to put any questions to this witness. Mr. Binns replied that at present he should decline putting any questions to him. Mr. Secker: Then I shall remand the prisoner until Thursday next, on which day his wife will be again brought up for examination.

On his arrival at the prison he was received by Mr. Keane, the governor, when he, in a tremulous tone of voice, asked whether he might be permitted to see his wife in the presence of Inspector Yates and the officers. The governor, however, told him that it would be contrary to the regulations of the gaol, and that he would not be permitted to see her. The prisoner ejaculated that he was sorry for it, as his wife could exonerate him from all participation in the murder. He was then led into one of the cells usually occupied by prisoners charged with heinous crimes, and two turnkeys were appointed to watch him. On being left with them he became very downcast, and at times was noticed to betray considerable nervousness. At a later period of the day he desired to be furnished with ink and paper, which being supplied him, he wrote and addressed a letter to his wife. As usual, in such serious cases, the communication went through the hands of the governor, who intercepted its delivery. The purport of the communication has not transpired. He frequently questioned the officers of the prison who were with him, whether he might be allowed trifling indulgences during his confinement. At various times he asked permission to have some tobacco to smoke, but his wish was refused.

With respect to Mrs. Manning, since her knowledge of Manning's apprehension, the composure and firmness she displayed while her husband continued at large has quite forsaken her—a change which was instantly observable on her hearing the fact of Manning's arrest. During the greater part of Saturday she paced the ward of the prison in which her cell is situate, evidently in a state of great mental excitement.

It appears that Manning purchased a crowbar of Messrs. Evans, King William-street, on the 26th of July, and that the weapon was taken to his house by a porter who has identified both the prisoners. It is presumed that Manning made away with the crowbar, as it was not among the articles purchased by Bainbridge, the broker. In appearance it resembled a large ripping chisel, with rather a long flat point, tipped with steel, the metal rather than an inch and a quarter in thickness.

The *Weekly Chronicle* says:—"We have reason to believe that the authorities at the Home-office intend recommending to her Majesty's Government that the reward of £100, offered for the apprehension

sion of the Mannings, should be increased, in order that some civilians who lent valuable assistance to the officers of police in effecting the capture of the criminals may be adequately remunerated for the great zeal, toilsome labour, and energy manifested by them at Edinburgh and in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey."

## FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.

## MEETING AT LEICESTER.

A large meeting was held at Leicester on Friday evening, to hear an explanation of the principles on which freehold land societies have been established in Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Derby, and Wolverhampton. The hall was crowded to excess. John Biggs, Esq., president of the society just formed in Leicester, presided, and amongst the speakers were Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., J. Ellis, Esq., and R. Harris, Esq., members for the borough, and Mr. Taylor, the secretary and founder of the Birmingham society.

Sir J. WALMSLEY, in speaking of the Freehold Land Society movement, said, it was one of the greatest importance to the welfare of this country, and especially to the masses. He asked, and should continue to ask, with all the energy he might possess, for a full, a fair, and a free representation for the people of this country, perfectly independent of any land society [cheers]; but they had difficulties to overcome, and like wise and prudent men, they must take the means to overcome those difficulties. To his mind this plan was rather a *dernier ressort* than a first means to obtain the suffrage; but when he saw that it was not to Tories alone that they had to attribute the absence of a fair representation of the people, but to Whigs as well as Tories—that it was a territorial oligarchy they had to fight, then he felt convinced that this was a good method of obtaining the suffrage [hear]. He quite concurred with what had been said by a previous speaker as to the benefits that would arise to them from a connexion with the Land Society; he quite concurred in his opinion as to the advantages which would arise to their families from the habits it would foster. He would advise them to begin with self-denial. If the franchise was worth anything it was worth that. One-fifth of the adult male population of this country were at present possessed of the power to make laws for the other four-fifths; and while that was the case, were they not in a state of moral slavery? [hear.] If they got the franchise, they would walk erect to the poll, and give their votes for men holding views of which they approved. It would no longer be a farce for them to attend a county meeting, or at the town-hall, and hold up their hands; it would be a reality. Class legislation was for the few, and not for the many. The many ought to receive the franchise as men, and not merely as freeholders [cheers]—but if the present Parliament would not give it to them in that way, they must get it as they could; and they would soon show the most sceptical that they were fit for it [hear, hear]. He could tell them—although it might be travelling somewhat out of the record on that occasion—that they had enrolled in London 5,000 men to agitate for what they were now trying to get. And he wished to impress upon any present who might think they were not asking for enough, that concession was not compromise. Joining in what they were asking for would not be giving up their own principles. A union of the middle and working classes had taken place, and from this he augured the downfall of tyranny [cheers]. He called upon them to join the Freehold Land Society for their own sakes. If they saved a sum of money, and obtained for themselves the franchise, in that way they would meet their employers with a very different feeling to that with which they could meet them now. After a few remarks on the constitutional character of the Freehold Land Societies movement, Sir Joshua congratulated the men of Leicester on the fact, that so many of the leading Liberals of the borough had already countenanced their infant society; and said that, although now the representative of another constituency, whenever his services as an individual would benefit them, they might command them freely [loud and continued cheering].

Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were unanimously passed, and Messrs. Ellis and Harris, the borough members, having promised their support to the society, a vote of thanks was given to Sir Joshua Walmsley and Mr. Taylor for their attendance, and the meeting was dissolved; after which, near 70 persons added their names to the list of members already enrolled, making in the whole about 210.

A boy in the district of Kirkaldy, who has a passion for chicken-hatching, got a large egg some time ago from some sailors just come from Alexandria, and placed it under a favourite hen, expecting to get a large Egyptian fowl; but his surprise and amazement may be better conceived than described when he found one morning a live crocodile!—*Fifeshire Advertiser*.

A FINE NEWFOUNDLAND Dog having upset two large bee-hives, at Mr. Hardwick's house at Hampstead, the bees instantly settled upon and stung him so severely that he died in two hours; the body swelling to an extraordinary size.

A person named Joseph Fielder, well known in the neighbourhood of Titchfield as a vendor of water-cresses, is likely to come into possession of £18,000, the proceeds of an estate in Somersetshire, which has been in Chancery for many years.—*Bath Chronicle*.

## IRELAND.

THE QUEEN AND SECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS.—Lord Clarendon has addressed the following communication to the Bishop of Down and Connor, as the Queen's almoner in Belfast:—

Viceroyal Lodge, August 25, 1849.

My Lord,—I beg here with to transmit a letter of credit on the Provincial Bank for £300; and in the allocation of this sum I am most anxious that her Majesty's name should not, even in the remotest manner, be mixed up with political or sectarian discussions; and that no interruption should take place of that harmony and goodwill which characterised all parties during the recent visit of the Queen, and which were so peculiarly gratifying to her Majesty.

I have accordingly to request, that your lordship will have the goodness to pay this sum to the Belfast General Hospital, which I have selected, not only as an institution which confers vast benefit on suffering humanity, but as one which all classes in Belfast unite in assisting; for I am informed, that it received nearly the whole of the public and private collections made during her Majesty's visit to that city, proving thereby the universal estimation in which this charity is held by all classes and creeds.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your very faithful servant,

CLARENDON.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Ireland is to be convened, "to consider whether the Queen's College at Belfast is now so constituted as to justify the attendance of their students."

THE HARVEST.—From all quarters the reports are of the most cheering character. Even in those districts where apprehensions of a failure in the potato crop were most rife, doubts have been succeeded by an almost certainty of the disease having confined its ravages to the stalks, so that the prospect of an abundance of all kinds of food is likely to be realized to the fullest extent. As the natural result of a harvest of more than ordinary plenty, prices are rapidly tumbling down; and unless some reaction takes place in this respect, it would be idle to suppose that the farmer could discharge his liabilities to the landlord with wheat down to 14d. and 16d. per stone, oats at a proportionately low figure, and barley (in one instance) so low as 6d. per stone. There is nothing for it, then, but sweeping concessions to the cultivators of the soil; otherwise, the owners will assuredly, before another year passes over, have more land thrown upon their hands than they will find it either profitable or convenient to manage. Meanwhile, it would appear that, in numerous instances, the tenants are resolved to take matters into their own hands, and have resolved to follow the advice tendered last year by the leaders of the insurrection—to preserve the harvest for their own uses, and to let the landlords shift for the rent as best they may. In Tipperary the system has already commenced, and other counties have not been slow to follow the example.

PROGRESS OF THE "SOCIAL REVOLUTION."—An entire change seems to be coming over the spirit of the Irish press. It is but a few days since, that an earnest and able advocate of Young Irelandism flung "revolution" to the winds, and resolved, henceforward, to confide in English justice for the concession of such measures as would tend to the practical amelioration of the condition of this country. And now an organ of high Toryism and Orangeism (the *Fermanagh Repeater*) enters the arena, and casting off the old leaven, calls upon the Protestants of Ulster to be no longer ashamed of being classed among the "mere Irish"—to forget their Saxon descent—and feel a just pride, in common with their Celtic brethren, in being natives of one soil.

REVIVAL OF THE "NATION" NEWSPAPER.—The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act expired on Friday night, and Saturday morning was ushered in by the appearance of Mr. Gavan Duffy's journal, which was in active circulation before eight o'clock. The number contains but one leading article, or, rather, essay, written by Mr. Duffy himself, and extending over nearly six columns of his paper. As a piece of composition, although its tone is cautious, and even moderate, it does not lack the style of eloquence peculiar to the writer, and which found so many admirers among the young men of Ireland. Mr. Duffy has been making a tour in the provinces, and he seizes the occasion to draw a most harrowing picture of the joint effects of famine and extermination upon the peasantry of the south and west. Here is a sample of his pencilling:—

No words printed in a newspaper, or elsewhere, will give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the west and the south. The famine and the landlords have actually created a new race in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway, crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahooes of Swift—creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Grey-headed old men, whose hideous faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simeous and semi-human; and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of a coin on the pavement, swarm in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shrieking for their prey, like some monstrous and unclean animals. In Westport, the sight of the priest on the street, gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming round him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hairs, girls with faces grey and shrivelled, the grave stamped upon them in a decree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet effaced; and among these terrible realities, imposture shaking in pretended fits to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen these accursed sights, and they are burnt into my memory for ever.

It is to the land question, mainly, that Mr. Duffy means to devote his future energies. As for a renewal of the old plan of agitation, he literally scouts the idea as absurd and impracticable.

## HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

The following memorial, drawn up by Lord Fitzwilliam, was in course of signature when the late disastrous intelligence arrived from Hungary; it would, probably, otherwise, in addition to the names of those with whom it originated, have had appended to it the signatures of many other peers and members of Parliament:—

To the Lord John Russell, First Commissioner of the Treasury, and the Viscount Palmerston, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

The undersigned (being peers or members of the House of Commons) desire to express to your lordships, and through your lordships, to the rest of Her Majesty's confidential servants, the deep interest which they take in the contest which is now carried on between the Hungarian nation and the Emperor of Austria. It is their anxious wish to see this contest speedily terminated in the manner which they conceive most conducive to the interests of the Austrian empire, viz.—by the recognition of the just demands of Hungary, the most important of the hereditary dominions of the House of Hapsburg.

The undersigned are of opinion that it is both the interest and the duty of England to contribute, by every legitimate means, to the tranquillity of Hungary. They are of opinion, however, that this object, so desirable, cannot be obtained, so as to ensure its permanence, unless the terms upon which it is accomplished be consistent with the ancient laws and constitution of the country.

While so many of the nations of Europe have engaged in revolutionary movements, and have embarked in schemes of doubtful policy, and of still more doubtful success, it is gratifying to the undersigned to be able to assure your lordships, that the Hungarians demand nothing but the recognition of ancient rights, and the stability and integrity of their ancient constitution. To your lordships it cannot be unknown that that constitution bears a striking resemblance to that of our own country. King, Lords, and Commons, are as vital parts of the Hungarian as of the British constitution. So far, therefore, from the undersigned being animated by a revolutionary spirit, or being actuated by principles inconsistent with regular government, and with the established order of things, they beg to assure your lordships that it is with the view of maintaining regular government, and of perpetuating institutions which, though occasionally modified, have had an unbroken series of existence since the foundation of the Hungarian monarchy, that they venture to invoke the interference of the British government.

They have witnessed with great alarm the application of the Austrian Government for the assistance of Russia. They conceive that this assistance will not be granted upon terms consistent with the integrity of the existing dominions of the house of Austria; their alarm, however, is not confined to the apprehension that some encroachments may be made upon the present boundary between the two empires. They apprehend that a powerful intervention on the part of Russia, a state in which the existence of a constitution is not acknowledged, cannot be effected without danger to the free institutions of the country in which it is invited to interfere. They conceive that the military occupation of Hungary by Russia must be necessarily subversive (for the time) of all regular government, and they know not what terms affecting the internal condition of the country may be ultimately imposed by a power, whose intervention has been invited for the express purpose of controlling a people which is struggling for the preservation of long-established and undisputed rights. The undersigned conceive that the essential character of Russian intervention must be to disregard rights which the spirit of the government of that empire does not recognise; and that, if effectual, the intervention must lead to the subversion of the ancient constitution of Hungary, must destroy her prosperity, and endanger the security of states in whose welfare and independence England is deeply interested.

It is to avoid this fatal result that the undersigned feel impelled to entreat her Majesty's Government to use such means as shall seem to them most effectual for producing a reconciliation between the Emperor of Austria and the people of Hungary, on the basis of those rights which the Hungarians have never ceased to demand, and the firmest attachment to which has hitherto been found not only to be compatible with, but to promote, the most fervent loyalty to the House of Hapsburg, and thus enabled them to render such services in the hour of danger as could never have emanated from the spirit of a subdued or servile people.

(Signed)—FITZWILLIAM, NORTHAMPTON, ZETLAND, BEAUMONT, KINNAIRD, NUGENT, R. M. MILNES, F. MOWATT, J. A. SMITH, H. SALWEY, B. M. WILCOX, W. PINNEY, J. TOWNSHEND.

A GANG OF SWINDLERS have been victimizing the tradesmen of Brompton to a considerable amount. "Mrs. Hemsley" hired a large house in Brompton Crescent, taking it for three years, at £80 a-year; and she then gave her orders liberally. The best of viands were sent in, but not paid for. Mrs. Hemsley had a butler and a cook; and these functionaries—colleagues—were of the greatest advantage in imposing on the shopkeepers; a porter was so dazzled by the butler's comfortable proportions and striped jacket that he left a good supply of wine, brandy, and gin, despite his master's directions to get the money first. Mrs. Hemsley, now "Elizabeth Griffiths," has been captured; and she has been twice examined at Guildhall Police-office.

ISLINGTON CATTLE-MARKET COMPANY.—We have been given to understand, from very good authority, that many of the advocates of the Smithfield market nuisance, in the persons of the butchers and salesmen, are already coming forward, and imperceptibly taking up large numbers of the shares in this company.—*Sun.*

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Sept. 5, Two o'clock.  
THE PEACE CONGRESS.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following letter, containing a brief account of the further proceedings of the Peace Congress Committee:—

Paris, Sept. 2nd, 1849.

SIR,—I have to return you my best thanks for your kindness in sending me your excellent journal. I could guess that you would follow with great exactitude all the details of the important Peace Congress which has just terminated in Paris.

I think it will be agreeable to you to be informed of what has taken place most recently after this solemnity.

On Tuesday, August 28th, a meeting of the members of the Bureau took place at M. E. de Girardin's, on the occasion of a splendid dinner, followed by a soirée, to which were invited the foreign members.

Wednesday, another dinner was given by the members of the French Bureau to the members of the English Bureau. This dinner took place at the Maison Dorée on the Boulevard. Toasts of reciprocal affection were proposed on both sides on this occasion; after dinner, in an adjoining saloon, M. Victor Hugo read the draft of his address to the people of Europe and to the President of the French Republic.

This project having been discussed and agreed to, the party adjourned at midnight.

Yesterday (Saturday), September 1, the reception by the President of the French Republic took place, when the resolutions of the Congress were handed to him. It will not be without interest to know that the delegates were Messrs. Hindley, M.P.; Suringar, of Holland; Caravé, of Germany; Vischers, of Brussels; Cormenin, Du Guerry, De Girardin, Victor Hugo, Joseph Garnier, and Ziegler, for France; that they arrived rather early; the President, kept by the Council of Ministers, was detained till noon; and that he received the delegates at the moment the Minister of War had taken leave of him. M. Victor Hugo presented to him the resolutions of the Congress, and addressed him alternately with M. de Girardin, to show the urgency of disarmament at a very early period. This conversation was brought to a close by some energetic words from the Abbé du Guerry, which seemed to produce a growing effect on the mind of the Prince, who was amiable, dignified, and without any affectation.

After leaving the Elysée National, the members of the delegation went to M. Victor Hugo's, where different resolutions were passed:—

1. It was decided, that an account of the sittings of the last Congress should be published, to remain as a monument of this memorable solemnity; but that, independently of this durable work, a publisher should be induced to publish, on his own account, with a subvention agreed upon beforehand, an abbreviated, but as interesting as possible account, of the speeches and labours of the Congress. The object of this publication would be, to propagate peace opinions among the working population.

2. The question of choice for a town for the Congress of 1850 was then agitated. The cities of Cologne, Bonn, and Frankfort, were, in their turn, proposed and discussed. A regular vote was taken, and Frankfort-on-Main was unanimously agreed upon.

3. Lastly, after having examined the proper means to constitute a vast association of the friends of peace, the delegates separated, promising to continue, by correspondence, the kindly relations established on the occasion of the Congress of 1849.

I trust, Sir, this information will be agreeable to our English and American compatriots; as for us, I can assure you of our sentiments of consideration and gratitude, not only for your beautiful speech in the Congress, but also for the exact account rendered by your journal, the forwarding of which has afforded us the most lively pleasure.

Receive the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments.

JULES ZIEGLER,

One of the Secretaries of the Congress.

At the interview of the President and Committee with the President of the Republic, Louis Napoleon expressed his great desire that the day might come when France could reduce her armies, and thereby diminish the burdens which pressed on her. The Committee, through its President, returned thanks for the manner in which they were received by the Government and the people of Paris.

M. VICTOR HUGO AND THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The two speeches delivered by M. Victor Hugo to the Peace Congress, and the manner in which he presided over the assembly, so captivated his auditors, that they resolved to give him a signal testimony of their satisfaction. The Americans and Germans proposed that a medal be struck in honour of the celebrated writer; but the English thought that the remuneration should be more in harmony with his political talent. They accordingly suggested that a silver oak crown be offered him; and their opinion was adopted.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Private letters of the 28th, from Pesth, state that Alt Orsova is occupied by the Imperialists, and that Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski, were still at Neu Orsova on the 24th ult. These reports require confirmation. Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski are announced, from other quarters, to have gone to Constantinople, *via* Semlin; that the authorities wished to put them in the latter place under quarantine, but that the pasha came himself to the rescue, procured them conveyances, and allowed them to continue their journey. It is said that a fine mansion will be placed at the disposal of Georgey as soon as he arrives in Warsaw. Measures have been already taken for introducing the ground-rent, or land-tax, into Hungary and Transylvania. Meantime, they are exacting it by anticipation, *d'Autrichen*; and, moreover, the most perfect harmony of views on the Hungarian question prevails in the cabinet. Any intervention of the Russian in favour of the Hungarians, is declared to be void of all foundation.

The "Dee" royal mail steamer, has arrived at Southampton from the West Indies. Amongst her cargo is gold dust, dollars, and gold and silver bars, energy. Most parties here consider that the Church

is to the value of a million dollars. In Jamaica, the elections were progressing very favourably to the popular cause of retrenchment. A very large majority of the members returned up to the time the packet left are advocates for the measure. Pursuant to a notice, a meeting of the Anti-slavery Committee appointed at the late Kingston meeting was held at the Court-house, Kingston, on the 6th. The following amongst other resolutions was agreed to:—

That a pamphlet be published, comprehending a condensed report of the proceedings of the two meetings held in Spanish Town and Kingston, relative to the slave treaties—also embodying several of the most important leading articles which have appeared on the subject, both in the Kingston and provincial papers—embracing likewise an account of the different meetings throughout the island, the whole to be preceded by an introduction, detailing the history and violation of the slave treaties above referred to, together with the consequences of their non-observance.

From the other colonies the accounts are, on the whole, good. On and after the 1st of January next the Isthmus of Panama is made free for transit for all nations. At the different ports on the coast of California, there were 114 vessels, the greater part without crews. At Cartagena about 2,000 persons had died of cholera, out of a population of 10,000. News had reached Jamaica of some bloody event at Hayti. General Similien and five other distinguished persons had been shot by order of Soulouque. It was reported that Paiz had landed in Venezuela, and that many of his friends were prepared with considerable force to assist his cause in different parts of the republic. Santa Anna was still intriguing to effect his return to Mexico.

THE BRERMONDSEY MURDER.—The house lately occupied by the Mannings has been let again. Yesterday, some of the police force went there to institute a minute search for the weapon with which Mr. O'Connor was murdered, but were denied admittance. Mr. Coleman, the landlord, was appealed to, but the officers met with no better success—Mr. Coleman intimating to them that the house had been twice nearly demolished, and he had made up his mind not to permit their making any other search which might injure the premises, unless the Commissioners of Police undertook to defray the expense of the damage the officers might occasion. Mr. Secker, the magistrate, has declined interfering till the Commissioners had again considered the subject. The water-closet at the rear of Manning's house in Miniver-place, it appears, has not been examined, and an impression is entertained that the pistol and crow-bar have been thrown down it. Yesterday Mr. Yeo, of the firm of Eastman and Yeo, Stationers, Cheapside, obtained permission of Mr. Secker to see Manning. He alleged that a man answering to his description, called at their shop on the 16th of August, and requested to leave a small air-gun, concealed in a cloth wrapper. Mr. Yeo was in the shop at the time, and observed that the man appeared in rather an excited state, but being particularly engaged at the time he made no observation to the stranger, but received the gun, and deposited it behind his counter, the man promising to call for it the next morning. About twelve at noon (on the day of the murder) the same man called for the air-gun, which was handed to him by Mr. Yeo, and he had not seen him since. Mr. Yeo, on proceeding to the county gaol, was unable to identify the prisoner. It appears that a pair of pistols were pledged at the shop of Adams and Hilstead, pawnbrokers of Bermondsey, on the 14th of August, by a person answering to Manning's description. One of them had been recently discharged. The police are making further inquiries on the subject.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The deaths registered in London in the week ending Sept. 1 were 2,796, of which 1,663 were by cholera, 234 by diarrhoea. The mortality exceeds that of any previous week. The greatest number ever registered before in any week since 1840 was 2,464 deaths, in the week ending Dec. 4, 1847, when the last epidemic of influenza prevailed. In the cholera epidemic of 1832, parish clerks, in the old bills of mortality, returned 1,021 burials for the week ending August 28; which, allowing for the defects in their returns, and for increase of population, are equivalent to 2,450 deaths at the present time. The burials after that week in 1832 declined. The mortality is nearly three times the average of the season, and is sensibly felt all over the metropolis; but the inhabitants of the north and west districts, and people in the distance, can yet scarcely form a notion of the suffering on the south side of the Thames, and since the middle of August, in the east districts. "The 12th, 13th, and 14th of August," says one of the registrars of Bethnal-green, "will long be remembered in this neighbourhood, the outbreak of this fatal disease being without any adequate preparation; surgeons were wanted in many places at once; the hurried passing and repassing of messengers, and the wailing of relatives, filled the streets with confusion and woe, and impressed on all a deep sense of an awful calamity." Cholera has already destroyed, in this epidemic, 9,129 lives in London.—*From the Registrar General's Return.*

Number of deaths yesterday from Cholera:—

London . . . . .	262
Country . . . . .	265
Scotland . . . . .	13
Total . . . . .	510

THE IRISH CHURCH.—There is a new school springing up amongst some of the Irish Conservatives. They wish to see the connexion between Church and State sundered in this country, believing that Protestantism is injured by the union. I would not be surprised if, before another twelvemonth, this opinion was put forward and advocated with some energy. Most parties here consider that the Church

is sure to be attacked before long, and intelligent Conservatives are most anxious that it should be settled so as that it should cease to be a cause of contention. It is rumoured that in high quarters there is a great dislike to a renewal of the agitation on the Church question, as it is supposed that it will be a very difficult matter to set bounds to agitation, once it is renewed here.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Daily News.*

RECOVERY OF THE LOST JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—It may be recollect that at the great conflagration of the Houses of Parliament, which took place in 1834, several books and important papers were either lost or consumed, amongst which were some of the manuscript journals of the House of Lords. It appears, however, that a few days since a gentleman residing at Walworth was passing along the Walworth-road, when his attention was attracted by some old books, &c., in the shop of a cheesemonger, which the latter had purchased as waste-paper. On closer inspection he discovered no less than twelve books, which appeared to be the journals or daily minutes of the proceedings of the House of Lords, comprising the following dates:—1780, 1781, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1806. The gentleman, accordingly, on Monday purchased one of the apparent journals, with which he repaired to the library of the House of Lords to learn if it was genuine, when some of the parties there instantly detained it, and having been informed where the rest was, three messengers proceeded and purchased the whole twelve, which really proved to be the actual journals of the above-named dates.

MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN AND SUICIDE BY THEIR FATHER.—Monday morning, about half-past eleven, a most fearful tragedy took place at East-street, Ipswich, when a man named Grayson, a painter, murdered three of his male children, of the respective ages of four years, three years, and eight months old, by cutting their throats with a razor, and afterwards cutting his own throat with the same instrument. He was always kind to his wife, fond of his children, and of particularly temperate habits. During the last five or six weeks, however, his appetite failed him, and he frequently exhibited a strong tendency to depondency, arising from the cares of his large family, whom he seemed to apprehend he should not be able properly to bring up. Latterly, he suffered from acute pains in his head, producing lowness of spirits, and he sometimes was heard to say, "I shall never live to get through my troubles." On Sunday evening he retired to bed, and appeared to sleep as usual; but after breakfast on Monday complained to his wife that he felt very languid and faint. Shortly after eleven o'clock Mrs. Grayson went shopping into the town, leaving her husband and children in the house; but she had not been absent more than half an hour, when she heard the awful tidings of what had occurred. As soon as she returned the shocking spectacle presented itself of the four bodies lying on the ground in the front room, with their throats cut, all dead, a razor lying between her husband's legs. It appears that no sooner had his wife left the house, than the unfortunate man said to the three deceased children, who were at the time in the back room, "Come to me here, and play in the front room, and I will give you a halfpenny each." This observation was heard by his daughter Emma, aged 8, who was washing up plates in the adjoining kitchen; and she, in consequence, left the kitchen and stood at the back door, where she saw her father take the babe in his arms and carry him into the front room, the other two children following. She then returned to the wash-house, but in a few minutes went into the front room, when she beheld her father and three brothers lying dead on the carpet. An alarm was given, and surgical assistance instantly procured; but, of course, it was ineffectual. An inquest has been held; and, after a lengthened examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict, that Grayson had cut the throats of Arthur, Walter, Frederick, and his own, while in a state of temporary derangement.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—The nomination of a candidate for the representation of this borough, in the room of the late Mr. Godson, took place in a field adjacent to the town yesterday morning. The banners and various devices displayed upon them were pretty nearly equal. Mr. J. Best, the Conservative, and Mr. S. Gibson, the Liberal candidate, having been severally proposed, Mr. Best addressed the assembly. He complained of some personal insult which had been offered to himself and friends; declared himself an advocate of old Conservative and Tory measures, and expressed his belief to be that the opinions he entertained were those of the electors of Kidderminster. (The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered by his friends.) Mr. Gisborne next addressed the electors. He appeared to be extremely ill, and stated that in all probability that was the last occasion upon which he should appear before a Parliamentary constituency. He advocated the doctrines of free-trade, and expressed the greatest confidence as to the result of the present election. Upon a show of hands the numbers were declared to be in favour of Mr. Gisborne; but it was a very scanty majority. A vote of thanks was returned to the mayor, and to-day the polling commences. The prevailing opinion is that Mr. Best must win.

## CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Of Oats there is a fair supply this week, but of Wheat and other grain the quantity fresh in is very scanty. The continued favourable accounts from most districts of the progress making with the harvest, causes our trade here to rule extremely heavy, at still declining rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,460 qrs.; Foreign, 1,380 qrs. Barley—English, 70 qrs.; Foreign, 5,390. Oats—English, 230 qrs.; Foreign, 10,780 qrs. Flour—1,910 sack.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under ..... 5s. 0d.  
For every additional Two Lines ..... 0s. 6d.  
Half a Column ..... £1 | Column ..... £2

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THE TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Amicus." We would gladly have inserted his letter if it had come early enough—but we may remark that it proceeds entirely upon a rigid interpretation of one sentence, and does not notice the general reasoning of the paragraph.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEP. 5, 1849.

#### SUMMARY.

In all its material interests, the country appears to be thriving. The tide of prosperity has fairly set in for a time, and business of all kinds "looks up." The manufacturing districts are full of activity, and, of course, trade in general feels the benefit of it. Money is abundant for those who can offer good security for it—and employment is tolerably come-at-able, by the industrious. The harvest promises to be a bountiful one. The wheat crops, both in quantity and quality, are reported as splendid. A large extent of grain has already been safely secured—and indications are not unfavourable as it regards the weather for the month to come. Even Ireland participates in the blessing—and her abundant potato crop bids fair to escape this year the ravages of disease. We have been through a long course of trial—it remains to be seen whether we have profited by it.

One exception stands out glaringly from the pleasing aspect of our home affairs. The cholera pursues its fatal career, as yet unchecked. Medical science of the genuine orthodox and authorized stamp, is non-plussed. All sorts of remedies succeed and fail, leaving the average of deaths pretty much what it would have been in their absence. The Homœopaths, we learn, have been more successful, in proportion to the number of cases treated by them, than any other school, and their preventive agents appear to us to be especially efficacious. We are well aware of what we risk by saying so—but we say it notwithstanding—prizing human life far more than public reputation. The old method, it is clear, is, in this dreadful complaint, but a hit in the dark—the new one deserves to be tested, and may be tested without increase of danger. If it cannot stand the experiment, let it be judged accordingly.

"The whole Connexion is in a blaze." Wesleyan Methodism is agitated to its centre. Conference has lit a fire which it will find difficult enough to extinguish. The expelled ministers meet with a vast amount of sympathy. The great meeting at Exeter Hall on Friday night received the three rejected ones with enthusiasm. Forty circuits have already declared, in strong terms, their dissatisfaction with the Inquisitorial proceedings of Conference. Funds are being raised for the support of Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, and these exiles from the bosom of Wesleyanism as it is, have declared their intention of holding meetings in the principal towns of the empire, to submit their case, and to promote measures of redress and safety as it regards the future. We have no confidence in any permanent amelioration whilst the central government of the Wesleyan body remains in the hands of ministers exclusively. But we welcome any occasion which may provoke the laity to feel their own power. They have been dreadfully kept under—it is time that they asserted their manhood. At all events, good, we cannot doubt, will come out of the struggle.

"Paris," says the *Times*, "has become the focus of an European Peace Movement." Aye! and is not that fact a vindication of the Congress? M. Girardin is employing his paper, *La Presse*, to great advantage, and the *Times*, unable to combat argument, falls back upon ridicule. The proceedings of the Congress are now closed. A *soirée* given to the American delegates, by the other members, at which a New Testament was presented as a memorial to each of them—a *soirée* held in the Tennis-court at Versailles, presided over by Mr. Cobden, was a graceful close to the labours of the body. The President of the Republic has received a deputation, and expressed his sympathy with their object. All parties connected with the French

Government showed the Congress the utmost courtesy. Our own ambassador at Paris, our own Custom-house officers at Folkestone, knew not how to imitate their French neighbours. The Whigs have no sympathy with such movements. Their plan has always been to throw cold water on the first sparks of a good cause—and when it has kindled into a flame which cannot be extinguished, to claim the credit of having lighted it.

Italy and Hungary continue to furnish us with intelligence of the further triumphs of absolutism. The heroic Venetians, after a resistance to Austria, almost unparalleled in history for the endurance and self-sacrifice of the besieged, have at length given up the hopeless contest, and by their fall, extinguished the last hope of Italian independence. Military rule now reigns undisputed from Venice to Naples. In Hungary none of the Magyar leaders have attempted to make head against the combined Austrian and Russian armies. Their forces are on all sides beaten or dispersed—their fortresses on the point of surrendering—themselves fugitives in the Turkish dominions, or captives in the hands of the foe. Every friend of freedom will rejoice to learn that Kossuth, Dembinski, and perhaps Bem, have escaped, and will probably find refuge in this country. A perusal of that portion of the captured correspondence of the noble-minded Kossuth which has been published, leaves no doubt that the defeat of the Hungarian cause was accelerated, if not brought about, by the dissensions and jealousies of its military chiefs, and that Georgey was more anxious to make terms with the Russian invaders, than to co-operate heartily with his compatriots. In the midst of the dark and melancholy picture, the genius, the superhuman exertions, the self-denying patriotism, and the lofty morality of Kossuth, shine forth with unclouded lustre, and associate his name henceforth with the Washingtons and Cromwells of history. As might have been expected, Russia claims more than its due share of credit in having subdued the rebellious Hungarians, and Austria has already been made to feel its subordinate position to its exacting ally. The ulterior designs of the great military arbiter of Eastern Europe are yet to be developed.

Such is the dark side of the picture. There are, nevertheless, some aspects of European politics which, if not bright, are at least shaded with a less gloomy colouring. Even in France we cannot shut our eyes to some hopeful indications. Reviving trade, profound tranquillity, the funds higher than they have been since the last revolution, the opening of new railways, and, most significant of all, the increasing opposition in the provinces to Parisian dictation, and the assertion of municipal rights—these are circumstances which lead us to believe better days are in store for France. The policy of her Government abroad, too, which, under *any* circumstances, can scarcely fail to tell upon European society, seems, by the mere force of events, likely to undergo considerable modifications in a liberal sense. The Gaeta conclave, of whom the Pope seems rather to be the victim than the leader, refuse to be beholden to France for their return to Rome, or to make any concessions to her demands. "Full priestly restoration—or the protection of Austria and Naples," is their text. The French Government cannot for very shame surrender every thing to sacerdotal bigotry, and are moreover smarting under the wounds their pride has received at the hands of the arrogant churchmen, who are making a tool of them. Their recent acts show the turning of the tide. General Rostolan, a rough but straightforward soldier, replaces the half-ecclesiastic General Oudinot; and the army of occupation remains undiminished, and grows daily in favour with the population. Meanwhile, France remains isolated in Italy, unsupported by the other Catholic powers. The more she grants, the more Pius IX. demands. The Pontiff's old reforms, conceded in the plenitude of his power, are now too radical for his views. His motto is now, "Aut Caesar, aut nullus." French honour, if such a thing is left, renders impossible the first alternative; the striking revolution in opinion during the last few months almost insures the second. The thunders of the Vatican are, in an ecclesiastical sense, from henceforth innocuous.

Prussia, too, has a liberal policy forced upon her by the hand of necessity. Her project for a Northern German empire is, therefore, pressed forward with more energy and decision than might have been expected. Frederick William finds his position as a powerful sovereign involved in carrying this liberal scheme into effect. As M. Radowitz, his confidential adviser, truly stated in his speech in the Second Chamber, Prussia stakes her entire European political existence on this federal State. Austria is little more than a partner at pleasure, being virtually disabled from forming a close union with Northern Germany, by her determination to carry out the project for uniting the various parts of her empire under the Central Government. How far the subjugation of Hungary will affect the schemes of the King of Prussia—a sovereign with more obstinacy than real moral firmness—time will show. The recent ad-

hesion of Hamburg and Bremen to his scheme would not seem to indicate any present intention of faltering, whilst the amount of practical liberty still enjoyed by the states of Northern Germany—especially in regard to the press—lead us to hope that constitutional government is still appreciated by the people, and respected by the sovereigns, despite the formidable opposition of Austria and Russia.

#### ABSOLUTISM HASTING TO ITS PREY.

THE grand struggle now going on between moral and material force in the continental states, has assumed another phase—to those who judge by passing events, and who are not in the habit of penetrating beneath the surface, an alarming one. Despotism, recovering its threatened ascendancy, grows insolent, and Europe seems destined to bow the neck to a Cossack yoke. France, deliberately faithless to her professed mission, stifles liberty at home, and, where it is weak, crushes it abroad. To her reactionary policy we must attribute in part the fall of Piedmont and Lombardy, the submission of Sicily, and the restoration of priestly government in Rome. Italy is once more prostrate—Germany ceases to be free—Hungary, after a gallant stand, succumbs. Russia and Austria combined, have entered upon a crusade against constitutional polity. Having overwhelmed the Magyars, they are now bending to spring with tiger-like ferocity upon Switzerland. Belgium, we suppose, will come next. Great Britain will be struck at in her commerce, and hostile tariffs instead of cannon, will be employed to humble her. Brute force is everywhere lording it over liberal ideas—and military power—that is, the organization and application of material laws—is asserting mastery over right, reason, and will.

Night has succeeded day—a dark and troublous night. The day was not serene—the afternoon of it especially—but no one anticipated for it so sudden and gloomy a close—nor can any one predict when dawn will again appear. Absolutism is putting out its whole strength, and, for a time, probably, will show itself intolerant of all opposition. We have not, consequently, seen the worst. Nay, we are witnessing now but the beginning of evil. Absolutism cannot reason—else it would cease to be itself. Moderation, therefore, it were foolish to expect from it. It feels that it is committed against constitutionalism in all its existing, in all its conceivable, forms, and that no room is left for compromise. It has been stricken down—it will take such precautions as it knows how to use, to prevent a repetition of the disaster. Less freedom, more force, greater severity—these are its sole guarantees. The will of men must be governed, not by suggestions from within them, but by external compulsion. A crippled body must be provided for an expanding mind. The volcano must be extinguished by stopping up every vent.

Vain attempt! Vain, because contrary to the nature of things! Vain, as the determination of the Holy Inquisition to nip natural philosophy in the bud, by forcing Galileo to recant his theory of the earth's motion round the sun. Nicholas and Francis may retard, but cannot stop, the circulation of thought—and thought will beat them, do what they will. Popular ideas may not be so enlightened, so just, so precisely defined, so accordant with the truth of things as we could wish—but, at least, they are immensely in advance of what they were in 1815, and are far, very far beyond the check-string of dynastic convenience. The tide-way just now, may be receding, and despots may imagine that it does so at their bidding. But, in truth, as it rose in spite of their efforts, so it falls independently of their mandate. It will rise again as careless of what may be the plans of monarchs as if they did not exist. The throes of mind are beyond the management of governments, or of emperors. They will happen in due course, as certainly, although, perhaps, as little anticipated, as the tempest or the earthquake. Whilst absolutism is doing its worst, reason is busy, and, on a large scale, moral forces are in process of formation. Nations are learning by experiment where lies their weakness, where their strength. During a season of oppression, mistakes are corrected, and prejudices killed, like weeds and vermin by a severe winter. This is the discipline appointed for the development of peoples. The scourge is not unnecessary—despots are doing service to humanity, though they mean it not. They are ordering their dynastic arrangements for their own purposes—Providence is using them for more general and beneficent ends. Man, the animal, is not destined to give permanent rule to man, the intellectual and moral creature. God has ordained otherwise. Christianity has proclaimed otherwise. Experience has begun to assert otherwise. The Canutes of our day will enjoy their brief hour of flattery and presumption. Presently—that is, within the limits of this generation—perhaps, within the next decade—the tide-wave of national mind will swell again, lift itself up, roll itself forward, and sweep away before its majestic and

irresistible might, all the appliances and symbols of swaggering absolutism.

Two or three lessons of importance the nations have yet to learn. Amongst them, the first is, the proper range of the coercive power. Suffering as they have done under despotic forms of government, it is scarcely to be wondered at that they have expected too large a relief from a mere change of those forms. They have not yet reflected that all governments, whether by monarchs, constitutions, or pure republics, are, essentially, the application of organized physical force for the attainment of certain desirable objects, and that their action is beneficial or oppressive just in proportion as this force is made available for proper or improper ends. The law which compels where compulsion is found to be useless, or felt to be unjust, is a law which men will resent sooner or later, whether wielded by democracies or despots. France has always missed her way here. She has attached the idea of oppression, not to the thing commanded, but to the power commanding—and hence, her popular liberty rivals her worst kings in arbitrary rule. Nor is this all. Nations are yet unschooled in the truth that governments, whatever extent of mischief they may do, can effect no higher good than that of giving to each individual full scope for the exercise of his own energies in the pursuit of happiness—"a clear stage" to every man, "and no favour." No basis of civil polity, no form of law, no administration, can make a people prosperous or contented, who have not the elements of prosperity and content in their own bosoms. Governments may destroy or conserve the fruit of these elements—but it cannot create. Experience will teach the nations this wholesome and fundamental truth. Hitherto, it must be confessed, they have been profoundly ignorant of it.

Passing events, moreover, will do much to impress upon the hearts of peoples, as distinguished from governments, the conclusion that a nation's strength does not consist in its armed and disciplined forces. The greater these are in proportion to the population, the faster it is marching on to ruin, and the more worthless are its guarantees of freedom. What has France gained from her army of half a million? Reaction, debt, and disgrace. Standing armies are the antagonists and cut-throats of liberty all the world over. Naturally developed nations do not need them—they are required only by dynasties, and their common destiny is, not to protect from external aggression, but to crush internal movement. Germany would by this time have been an united empire, swayed by constitutional law, but for the immense armies which her sovereigns have organized and sustained. And Hungary shows, as also does Rome, how, in the last extremity, a people destitute of military organizations, can improvise them, and meet foreign aggression. Whatever governments may do, nations, we fondly hope, will soon learn that large war establishments and popular advancement are incompatible—and when democracy next asserts its might, we hope it will be wise enough to disarm and disband the military.

For ourselves, we have not lost a jot of faith in the superiority of mind over matter—of moral sentiment over bayonets and cannon. We mourn, as do others, the overspreading darkness. We are startled, as are most, at seeing absolutism hasten to its prey. But we have no idea that the end is yet. We have no misgivings as to the ultimate issue of the passing struggle. Despotism will have most to fear from its own successes—and the moment of its proudest triumph will usher in the moment of its final downfall. When the conflict is no longer one of arms, brute force will have the worst of it. Democracy has had its reaction—that of absolutism is nigh at hand.

#### THE WAR-POISON AND ITS ANTIDOTE.

A WEEK's interval since we reported the meeting of the Great Congress at Paris has done something to show the excess of that folly which abets war. Whatever has come out since then has made us feel that, "Laughter holding both his sides" may crack his jokes with printer's ink, and grin under his cap and jingling bells at "these peace gentlemen," and we can afford to let him. Our hopes increase for the early success of the movement. There is now "a voice crying in the wilderness" that must make the nations repent—the nations! say rather, the rulers, of the earth. Blood, and purse, and patience, can stand the desolating and destructive power of war no more. Governments must cast up their accounts, for the nations, no longer blind, are making the great audit. Aristocratic Shylocks have had much more than their pound of flesh. Humanity sits in judgment—the scales are in her hand; and as blood and treasure go down, down, down, and but a feather's weight of advantages goes up, "her cry is heard!" The eyes of England are opened. She says to blood-shedding, "Thus far hast thou come, but thou shalt go no further." Sick of the destruction of human life by the sword, and bending under the weight of eight hundred millions of debt, it is time she should stay the blood-

red hand! The eyes of "La Belle France" are being opened. The blindness induced by the dazzling glare of the false sun of military glory is not without its antidote. Emile de Girardin is trying its influence. May Heaven give it potent virtue! the columns of *La Presse*, under his generalship, are marching with the white flag into the homes of sixty thousand Frenchmen! May they take possession of a hundred thousand! They will do so. M. de Girardin wields the pen of a ready and powerful writer—he has great influence—and as the *Times* says, "This gentleman, when he takes a matter in hand, sets to work to accomplish his purpose in an intelligent and business-like manner." And here is a little of the business of war as exhibited by M. de Girardin:—"The army of 1813 was composed of recruits of from eighteen to twenty years of age. *Illness, fatigue, and misery*, decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 men raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but 100,000 men above the guard." As the result of the various conscriptions made in France between the years 1791 and 1813, we find that "4,500,000 Frenchmen were blown to pieces by cannon, brought down by musketry, impaled upon bayonets, or cut down by broadsword and sabre; and by all this sacrifice France obtained literally nothing—not so much as a square inch of ground added to her territorial limits of 1790." Such is the summary given by the *Times* of the facts brought to light by M. de Girardin; and the *Times* extends his calculations to the loss on the side of the allies, and shows "a sum total of 10,000,000 of men, in the prime of life, blown to atoms, bayoneted, sabred, drowned, &c., in this short space of time!" Such a *résumé* as that is enough, first, to chill the blood both of Englishmen and Frenchmen with horror, and then to produce such a reaction of warm indignation as must result in bringing war to an end.

Alas, however, for the *Times*! The editor of that paper seems, indeed, to have his blood run cold with horror at M. de Girardin's figures and his own summary, but it *freezes* in his veins, and leaves him with only a sarcastic grin at those who, "in an intelligent and business-like manner," would set about putting an end to war. Emile Girardin's argument, he says, "was just as good in the year 1789 as in the year 1849. The 60 years interval has neither diminished nor augmented its force!" The loss of 10,000,000 of human beings since 1789, and of countless treasure besides, is, in the view of the *Times*, no augmentation of the argument against war. We are curious to see the editor when he writes. He seems to have an obliquity of moral vision, remarkable in an intelligent man of this age. We suspect, however, that he squints on purpose, and has the purpose of warmongers to serve by his squinting. How else could he declare yesterday (Tuesday) that Girardin's argument of calculations is all against him, and his *résumé* of war horrors only an additional proof that it is folly attempting to put an end to war? How else could he write the following:—"It would be found a matter of necessity, if not of choice, to get rid of unmanageable masses of men, even if hope were not entertained of actual conquest, and the same results would happen as have happened heretofore in the world's history?" And so, says the *Times*, let that happen, and the war come, and believe us it cannot be helped!

The *Times* must be in league with the *United Service Gazette*, and we know to what party in the State the *United Service Gazette* is allied. The latter paper, in a paragraph quoted by the *Times*, says it has "just heard the startling announcement" (these are its own words), and which it hopes "is not true," that the Government proposes for 1850 to reduce the navy and dockyard service to the extent of 3,000 men! Thus does the work go on—slowly, but surely—to the alarm of those who fear that their trade is gone, but greatly to the joy of these "Utopian peace gentlemen!"

That the *Times* is but playing a part for others, we shall convince our readers, by appending a paragraph from its columns, written when it suited the purposes of the "leading journal" to be reasonable:

"Above all, there is one achievement before us, without which every other must be insecure and of questionable value. It remains for the most powerful, the bravest, and the freest people of the globe to proclaim and establish the virtue and beauty, the holiness and necessity, of universal peace; and that they will proclaim it in due time we entertain no doubt. It has already occurred to the thinking masses of this great country, notwithstanding the humanizing creed which we profess, the civilization that we boast, and the increased intelligence of all classes of the population, that the ferocity of warfare is as brutal to-day as in the remotest times of savage ignorance; that the Christian and the heathen are, to all intents and purposes, one and the same, when they meet as destroyers on the battle-field; and that what we call the glorious victories of British arms, are scarcely to be distinguished from the butcheries of barbarous ages that we pity, and of more barbarous fighting men whom we think proper to condemn. And it must be so. You cannot redeem, under any circumstances, the naked and horrid aspect of war, the offspring of brutality, and civilization's adopted child. War in itself is a mighty evil—an incongruity in a scheme of social harmony—a canker at the heart of improvement—a living lie in a Christian land—a curse at all times. We confess

that we regard with infinite satisfaction every endeavour, come whence it may, to destroy the supremacy of a cruel deity acknowledged on every ground. Kings who preach to their subjects the advantages and sacred character of peace are more than kings. Men who unite to promulgate the same doctrine, feeble instruments though they be, and liable to ridicule, claim respect for their mission."

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

##### THE BERMONDSEY HORROR.

(From *Punch*.)

God's lightning pursuing murder is become a true and active thing. What was a figure of speech is now a working minister. A phrase in the mouth in poetry is now a familiar presence—a household retainer, doing hourly errands. We have brought devastation into servitude; we have made a bond-slave of destruction. Thus, murder has hardly turned from its abomination—scarcely set forth upon its shuddering flight—when the avenging lightning stays the homicide. Marvellous is the poetry of our daily life! We out-act the dreams of story-books. The Arabian tales are flat, crude gossip, against the written activities of our social state. Sinbad, with his wonders, so many glories about him, is become a dull fellow, opposed by the electric workman, the clerk of the lightning. Murder, with its black heart beating thick, its brain blood-gorged, reads the history of its damnation. Hundreds of miles away from its ghastly work, murder, in the stupidity of deepest guilt—for the greater the crime the greater the folly, that ever as a shadow accompanies and betrays it—murder, with forced belief in its impunity, reads its own doings chronicled and commented upon in the newspaper sheet; and—so far from the victim's grave, the retreat so cunningly assured, the hiding-place so widely chosen—murder draws freer breath, and holds itself secure! And the while, the inexorable lightning—the electric pulse—thrills in the wires—and in a moment, idiot murder stammers and grows white in the face of justice. In the marvellousness that sublimates the mind of man, our electric tales make poor work of the Arabian. Solomon's Genii may sleep in their brazen kettles. They are, in truth, the veriest smoke compared with the genii of the wires. In the contemplation of this last atrocity—a horror that, traded upon, seems to taint the wholesomeness of daily life; for, in every variety of utterance, murder cries to us in the public streets—in this last great wickedness, there is matter for sad congratulation, for mournful thanksgiving. An abomination is committed, and—so wonderful are the means of apprehension, so sure and so astounding in their operation—and guilt has but a few gasps of fancied freedom, and, lo! guilt is captive. Considering the certainty—the fate that travels the wires—we take hope that from the self-conviction of discovery—from the disheartening belief that there is no escape—no evasion from the consequence of crime, the miserable wretch tempted to evil will turn in his mind the many odds, and refrain upon the lowest principle—that of calculation. This is something. The murderer in mind who would not be stayed in his guilt by the thought of after lightning, may pause, awed by the thought of lightning ready—the unerring telegraph. And, in the present hour, there is another cause of mournful pride to the English nation. It was a solemn business, a stern and awful work begun, when the "Fire Queen," with her black flag of smoke, stood out from Portsmouth, bound to cross the Atlantic, if need were—to stay and overhaul the "Victoria," freighted with the curse of murder. There is a fine, stern lesson in this, a noble sermon preached *extempore* to embryo crime. Justice at the Home-office makes the wires speak, saying to a certain admiral—"Send a fast sailing ship to sea, that retribution may be done upon bloodshedders." There is something solemn, awful, in the warning uttered in this. It says to crime,—Though the sea encompass you, though you have balked pursuit, and justice, like a hound at fault, beats and gropes confounded—though you have begun to count the profits of blood, and how to make the most of them, how, in your own country, to live a life of impunity and ease—nevertheless, give up the dream; dismiss the vision, and awake to horrid truth. For there, in the horizon miles away, in a thin, dark vapour, the man at the mast has seen and reported it, and, with every ten minutes, it becomes more distinct, and now the distant gun is heard across the water, booming command; and the ship's yards swing round—she lays to; and, how rapid the ceremony, how brief the time! and murder, aghast and manacled, is made again to turn its face towards the land it has outraged with the sacrifice of blood.

#### SWITZERLAND MENACED WITH THE FATE OF HUNGARY.

(From the *Examiner*.)

A bar has arisen to prevent the perfect adhesion of the French President to that new Holy Alliance of despotism whose armies and whose principles are now triumphant from the Straits of Sicily to the Baltic. The French Government itself had been lulled into the opinion, that its circumspect conduct had won the approbation of the courts of the east. During the last fortnight, however, the ulterior views of Russia and of Austria, hidden as long as the Hungarian struggle remained doubtful, have become more fully known; and we have reason to believe that France has received cause for distrust and alarm.

Fortunately, the great bone of contention between France and Austria, the position of Piedmont, had been settled by the conclusion of the treaty before

Georgey's submission. But the Roman affair remained undetermined; and in this, it is now acknowledged, the French Government will be forced to assume an altogether new attitude. Now, too, in addition to the Roman affair, there has arisen another, as yet almost unnoticed by the press, but very sure, at no great distance of time, to swell into paramount importance. This is, What is to be done with Switzerland?

When the Russian troops lately approached the frontier, the Swiss raised an army. It being agreed amongst the great courts, however, that they would hereafter settle the Swiss question in common, Russia withdrew for the time. But Hungary subdued, now comes the affair of Switzerland. It is a republic in the midst of Europe, the refuge of republicans, with a free press, with most liberal institutions, and with the democratic party uppermost, and governing its respective cantons. Austria declares that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved as long as Switzerland remains in this state; and whilst some recommend a conquest and military occupation, for the purpose of restoring the old aristocratic parties to power, others recommend a partition. Commercial views, of course, blend with political ones. For Switzerland not only harbours ideas of political freedom, but practises commercial freedom also. An Austrian Zolverein of high duties would be impossible as long as Switzerland remains, as at present, open to British commodities.

Switzerland, therefore, is menaced with the fate of Hungary; and although the Swiss are brave, they cannot, any more than the Hungarians, resist the united forces of Germany and Russia. But in this grave meditation of absorbing a free country, it was hoped that France would prove a willing accomplice. She had shown herself obsequious in Rome, not very exigent in Piedmont, and had betrayed no sympathy for either Hungarian or German resistance. But French statesmen, however conservative, pacific, or monarchic, cannot consent to blot Switzerland from the map of Europe, even at the price of taking a share. It would be not only disgraceful, but highly impolitic, to allow Austria, especially in such hands as she is at present, to advance her military outposts beyond Bregenz. It would not do to play over again in Switzerland the game of Italy. It would not do to allow the Austrians to occupy the Grisons, whilst France was content with a counterpoise in the seizure of Geneva.

But what to do? The Austrians, with the Russians at their back, menace Switzerland. Even the smallest of their demands will not be complied with by the Swiss, who will raise troops and menace war. Is France at once to forbid the invasion of Switzerland? and if so, is France to undertake, as at Rome, the un-democratizing of Switzerland? She has had enough of this in Rome; but dare she say to Austria and Russia, Switzerland must remain as it is?

These are questions that seriously occupy the consideration of French statesmen. And they are the more serious, because Prussia joins Austria and Russia in the demand to reduce Switzerland to at least homogeneity with the conservative governments around her. A German republic might have been tolerated up to this time; but now it is of too dangerous an example, and great efforts will be made to blot out all such. The difficulty lies in the attitude to be assumed by France, and on that depends the future fate of Switzerland and the peace of Europe.

**New-cut Ragged School.**—The third annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution took place on Tuesday evening, at the parochial school-room, Borough-road; it was numerously and respectfully attended. Mr. Branche, Baptist minister, the president of the institution, occupied the chair. After singing and prayer, the president read a letter from Lord Ashley, stating that his absence was owing to the illness of Lady Ashley, enclosing a donation of £3 3s. towards the funds of the institution, and expressing his lordship's gratitude to Mr. Grove for his contributions, and to the committee and managers for the great zeal and industry which they had displayed on behalf of the children. Mr. Evans, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that through the instrumentality of the institution several convicted felons and notorious swearers had been reformed and made useful members of society. The number that attended the daily schools sometimes reached 130. They were not only taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but shoemaking and several other branches of useful industry. Several boys were, as a reward for their merit, enabled to emigrate. Mr. E. Grove, of the New-cut, provided a school-room rent free, and contributed £25 a year towards the expenses. From the statement of accounts it appeared that the income during the year amounted to £69 14s. 4d., and the expenditure to £71 2s. 3d., leaving a balance of £1 7s. 1d. due to the treasurer.

**THE CHOLERA AT SEA.**—The ship "Sheridan," Captain Cornish, arrived at quarantine from Liverpool. She lost 31 of her steerage passengers and seamen by cholera. Captain Cornish had a very serious and trying time the first week out. The cholera broke out among the crew on the 7th of August; for the first eight days there were from eight to ten new cases, and from three to five deaths daily for eight days in succession. Out of twenty-two seamen, only four could be mustered in a watch. Eighty cases and thirty-one deaths occurred since the ship sailed. All that could be done was done by Captain Cornish and his officers for the sick. Several were ill when she reached Staten Island; they were taken to the hospital. The vessel has been detained at quarantine.—*New York Herald.*

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

**M. LEON FAUCHER ON THE LATE REVOLUTION.**—Considerable sensation has been created in Paris by a speech from M. Léon Faucher, to his townsmen of Limoges. As he passed on his return from the Pyrenees to Paris, the Moderate party gave him a banquet, and the ex-Minister of the Interior repaid them with a very outspoken oration. He at once admits that he is not a Republican, and that he does not consider the revolution of February a glorious event, on which France ought to congratulate herself:—

There are revolutions which cause the advancement of ideas, of manners, and of institutions, and which, in one word, mark a step in the march of the human mind. There are others which are a chastisement on nations, and which appear as a meteor to throw their sinister light over the pits of social order. When such as these break out, they cause in the country a veritable chaos. That is the spectacle which the revolution of February gave at its commencement. The revolution of February has come upon us as a chastisement. It has struck the middle classes, who are guilty of not having made a good use of the power which was confided to them during eighteen years. For it must be avowed, if it were only to continue the expiation, that the middle classes, blinded by their egotistical prejudices, have been wanting in those generous ideas which ought to be the moving power of whoever has the honour of putting a hand to the destinies of the country.

The chaos (he says) could not continue always; and two stages in a return to better times were marked—first, in the suppression of the insurrection of June, which put an end to the ascendant movement of disorder; and the second, the election of the 10th of December, which consecrated the re-establishment of order in society. M. Faucher pays a marked compliment to the President of the Republic:—

The elect of the nation—an elect who has fully justified the nation's confidence—has well comprehended his great mission—a mission which has not fallen to the lot of any man since the Consulate. Louis Napoleon found France depressed and enfeebled, as at the time of the Directory. The President of the Republic has the honour and the merit of having understood the task, of which he placed a part in my hands.

M. Faucher endeavoured to defend himself against the charge of having been actuated by party spirit; and his defence is curious:—

He had not dismissed any functionaries from mere party spirit. He had preserved in their places all those who were honest and capable, and had only dismissed those who were not fit for the offices they filled. He admitted, however, that he found very few of those who had been appointed by the Republican Government who were fit for the public service. He thought, therefore, that the reproach cast upon him by the Moderates, of having done little or nothing, was unjust. He had dismissed about half the prefects and sub-prefects in France; and, if he had been left in office, it was his intention to have made still further changes. But considering that he had been in office for only five months, he believed "that he had shown some resolution, and a certain degree of activity. There would have been temerity in going faster."

The evils of the system that existed under Louis Philippe have been caricatured by the Republic—

What was called under the Monarchy the abuse of influences, in place of disappearing or diminishing under the Republic, had increased to a terrible extent. . . . The Monarchy of July perished for having corrupted the middle classes—for having developed in the ranks of its defenders the appetite of material interests, without giving it the counterpoise of duty—for having made a traffic of employments and votes. In place of suppressing the contagion, the Republic in the first instance greatly extended and aggravated it. The Republic has done in six months more evil than the Monarchy in eighteen years. It has made corruption descend even to the inferior ranks of society; it has demoralized the working classes, which people seem to have agreed on calling the people. The Republican Government, in its sad commencement, did not limit itself with trafficking in power, and prostituting employments in the first case; but it invited besides, by loosening their bad passions, all classes and all individuals to the destruction of the principles on which social order rests. As soon as it had been proclaimed, the Provisional Government made largesse to the labourers at the barricades; then, with a mockery of "indemnity," it confiscated the railways, canals, and insurance-offices; it took up the doctrines developed at the Luxembourg; at last it suspended Treasury payments, and was leading the way to a hideous bankruptcy, when the Constituent Assembly arrested its career.

M. Faucher concluded with a tirade against Socialism; which he characterised as beggary, human self-idolatry, gross pantheism, barbarism, and immorality; a doctrine which raises covetousness in the humble, by throwing, as it were, California at their heads, and lighting the flame of envy in their hearts. To suppose that this doctrine will fall of itself because it is absurd, is an error. Absurdity is the order of the day; and in order that reason should make its way, it must be pushed as the labourer gains his daily bread—by the labour of the hand and the sweat of the brow. He therefore recommended the people of Limoges to unite in the labour together of preserving to France the rank that civilization has marked for her in Europe.

**THE FRENCH LEGITIMISTS** who had repaired to Emigré to present their homage to the Count de Chambord, have for the most part returned to France. The project of addressing directly or indirectly a manifest to the French nation, has been completely abandoned, at least for the present.

**THE PRESIDENT AND THE FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.**—The grand banquet offered by the manufacturers to the President of the Republic took place at the Jardin d'Hiver, on Thursday evening. Nearly 1,200

persons were present, the most eminent in commerce, science, the fine arts, the press, and literature. A fine military band, stationed in the shrubberies, played during the banquet. The *coup d'état* was magnificent. The Ministers of Justice, of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, were present. In returning thanks for his health being proposed, the President of the Republic said:—"Gentlemen, the true congress of peace was not in the Salle St. Cécile; it is here; and you are the men who compose it—you are the flower of our French industry. In the Salle St. Cécile wishes and hopes were only expressed, but here are represented all the great interests that peace alone develops." At the close of his speech repeated acclamations burst forth in honour of the President, after whose retirement, and that of the Ministers, the *fête* was prolonged to a late hour. The President was received by the crowds outside with the greatest respect.

**THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY** met on Thursday: General Changarnier was present. The sitting lasted more than two hours, and the discussion was principally on the state of Paris. It was declared to be most satisfactory. The committee adjourned till next week. A report having been current that it was intended to convoke the Assembly before the time fixed by the prorogation, an official contradiction of the rumour is published in the *Patrie* and the *Moniteur du Sud*.

**THE COUNCILS-GENERAL** are now holding their meetings in the departments. Almost in all parts, the candidates chosen as presidents of the councils belong to the Conservative party. Even in the departments where the doctrines of violent demagogues had their most numerous adherents, and who, even so late as the elections of the 13th of June, selected their representatives from the ranks of the Socialists, this spirit of reaction has taken place, and the majority have gone over to the friends of order. "It appears from private, though trustworthy, accounts which have just reached me (Times correspondent), that the Moderate party in the departments have, for the present, renounced their intention of formally demanding, through the Councils-General, an immediate revision of the constitution. M. Dufaure being opposed to it, it would be regarded, and justly, as too open an act of hostility against the Cabinet, and might, to a certain extent, force on a *coup d'état*. But enough will be said in private conversation at these councils, at which the Prefect always assists, to convince the Government that such is the real wish of the country.

**M. THIERS** has once more, within the last few days, declared to a friend in private his fixed determination not to take office, even were it true (which I am assured it is not) that there existed anything like a Ministerial crisis. M. Thiers does not believe that his time has yet come. He will support the present Government in all measures tending to maintain order, but I suspect he would prefer supporting M. Molé. M. Molé and M. Thiers are stated to be "parfaitement d'accord."—*Times Correspondent.*

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC** returned to Paris at twenty-minutes past eight o'clock on Sunday night from Epernay. His reception in all the towns he passed through was of the most enthusiastic kind, and beyond comparison superior to anything that has yet taken place in any of his journeys to the departments. At Meaux some cries were heard of "Vive la République" from the Artillery of the National Guard. But otherwise along the line nothing was heard but the most joyous and frantic acclamations from men, women, and children of "Vive Napoleon." At Chateau Thierry, and Le Terne there were cries of "Vive l'Empereur," and even at Meaux the same cries were heard. The enthusiasm of the people for the President was indescribable.

**M. LAMARTINE AND THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**—A local journal publishes the following as the speech of M. de Lamartine on opening the Council-General of the Saône-et-Loire, of which he has been chosen Chairman:—

Gentlemen,—In paying to our President by seniority the tribute usual on these occasions, permit me to reply briefly to the kind mention which he has made of my situation before you. It is truly said that the ordinary, nay, the legitimate, fluctuations of opinion, toss about and submerge for a long time the men who, like me, have found themselves, not by merit, but by chance, grappling in the events which are stronger than they. I say so without a blush, for these events are sometimes stronger than a whole nation. Their fame, their political consideration, their credit with the national confidence, necessarily and justly undergo the influence of the counter-blow and re-action. They would be out of their senses to complain of that, particularly when they have the rare fortune to find amongst countrymen the closest to them not only justice, but indulgence, affection, and a kind reception, such as your suffrages bear witness to most strongly at this moment for me. No, I have not descended, when I find myself again on the level of your esteem and of your affection. The session, during which you have ordered me to act as President, appears to me to open under more favourable auspices than the preceding one. The country has passed three-fourths, nay, I am inclined to think altogether, through those dangerous interregnums, those terrible crises, which are always to be found in the existence of nations between an old order fallen to pieces, and a new one to be established, particularly when that new order is to be organized in the proportions of an immense and regular democracy. In that constitution of the universal representation of the people, the Councils-General have less to change in their nature than our other fundamental institutions. The Councils-General were already a republican institution before the Republic, but they had a base less wide, and a mission less universal. Let us, therefore, conform to the eminently popular nature of our institution. The Councils-General ought to be the Republic localized over the whole surface of the territory. Let us render it

sensible, visible, and palpable to the people in three manners—by an economical administration of the fortune of the tax-payers and of the property of the rich; by an energetic impulse given to public works in the department for the working classes; and by a generous prodigality, Christian and political at the same time, of succour, instruction, and aid to the weakness, ignorance, and misery of the suffering part of the population. I feel confident that the spirit of these councils is in advance of the spirit of the body which has been pleased to choose me for its interpreter; and it is under the auspices of these unanimous ideas that the session of 1849 opens.

**SCHEMES OF NORTHERN POWERS.**—One of our ultra-moderate papers gave, several days ago, extraordinary information about the schemes of the Northern powers, and its article has produced such a sensation that M. Thiers himself thought that he ought to answer it in the *Constitutionnel*. It would be to shut our eyes to light, says that paper, to overlook the gigantic schemes which are preparing. The Russian forces employed in Hungary are but a detachment—a vast wing of the great army. The imperial guard, 47,000 men in number, with 450 pieces of ordnance, has already arrived at Warsaw. The troops united on the Niemen are rated at 150,000 men. All the hetmans of Cossacks under arms, the Bashkirs, and Tartars, have left the walls of China by the orders of the Czar. The Prussian army has its full compliment, and occupies the Rhine; Bavaria puts its contingent on a war footing; the King of Hanover carries his army to 24,000 men; Saxony furnishes 30,000 men; Wurtemberg, 15,000. It is the contingent of the late German Confederation, designed to form the Central German army, and Prussia with Austria must be the two wings, and Russia the rear. Turkey itself has its part in that general taking up of arms. Emperor Nicholas has declared to the Sultan that he desires no aggrandisement of his territory, and that the sovereigns had no other scheme but to exterminate the revolutionary principle, which threatens the Sublime Porte as well as the Christian States of the West. Therefore, the Russian and Turkish armies have played a simultaneous and similar part in the repression of the troubles of Moldau and Wallachia. M. Thiers, in his *Constitutionnel*, has endeavoured to prove that no such thing as an European coalition against France was to be feared, as Austria was not quite satisfied with the ascendancy that the Cabinet of Petersburg has already obtained in consequence of its intervention in Hungary, as Austria was in a state of disfidence, on account of the King of Prussia endeavouring to become the arbiter of the whole of Germany, and both these powers considered with a sort of fright the influence of Russia in the very centre of Europe. M. Thiers says, also, that France cannot think of reducing the standing army as long as Russia keeps its formidable armament.—*Correspondent of the Economist.*

#### ITALY.

**CAPITULATION OF VENICE.**—The *Venice Gazette* publishes in its official part the *procès-verbal* of the capitulation of Venice, which took place on the 22nd ult., in the presence of General Gorzkowski, Baron Hess on the part of Austria, and three commissioners on the part of Venice. The surrender takes place according to the terms of the proclamation of Radetzki lately published—that is, unconditional surrender. The officers who have fought against Austria will be allowed to leave Venice, as well as all foreign soldiers of whatever rank they may be, and certain civic functionaries and persons, of whom a list was to be furnished by the Austrian general-in-chief. The paper-money of Venice is to be reduced to one-half of its nominal value, and will only have forced circulation at Venice and in the coast district. The town and fleet to be taken possession of on the 27th; the officers all to surrender in the fort of the Lido; two regiments to be dissolved; Chioggia, Muzano, &c., to be occupied by Austrian troops.

It is announced that Garibaldi had reached Dalmatia.

**AFFAIRS OF THE PAPAL STATES.**—Letters from Rome of the 21st ult. state that the negotiations between the French envoys and the Papal government are suspended, in consequence of there appearing to be no chance of their coming to an understanding. The question of the secularization of the administration has been discussed in the Pope's council and decided in the negative. The Pope and his ministers have decided that the administration shall remain in the hands of the clergy, as in the times of Gregory VI. The Neapolitan minister, General Ludolf, and the Spanish minister, M. Martinez de la Ross, support the ecclesiastical party. On the other hand, the Austrian minister, Count Esterhazy, supports the views of France. It is said that the Pope's cabinet has also resolved to refuse the deliberative vote in the matter of imports proposed to be given to the new chambers to be created. MM. de Corcelles and Rayneval had presented a remonstrance against these acts on the part of the French government. At Rome a great deal of excitement existed, and there was an attempt to get up disturbances in the Transteverine district. Crowds went about crying, "Death to the priests!" but the French troops were called out, and soon quelled the affair.

General Oudinot had left Rome. He was to go to Naples, and he left Rome to go thither either on the 24th, in the evening, or on the 25th. The correspondent of the *Débats* says:—

The General will probably find the Pope at Naples. The intention of his Holiness is, it is said, to stop a fortnight at Portici, from whence he can easily come into the city, and after the expiration of that time he will return into his states. I am inclined to believe, however, that the residence of the Pontiff in the kingdom of

the Two Sicilies will be longer. Pius IX. seems less disposed than ever to return to his capital. He is surrounded by people who are opposed to it, and they have a powerful influence over him; and if it be true, as is positively stated, that the Cardinal Secretary of State has ordered his furniture to be carried to Naples, our suspicions will be changed into certainty. Besides, if the Pope does not come to Rome, where will he fix the seat of his government? At Benevento? He had better remain at Gaeta. At Bologna? The state of public feeling in that province would not allow it. At Loretto? The difficulties of the position would there be less, but would be serious, and, nevertheless, that appears to be the point fixed on.

The number of sick at Rome was considerable, and the hospitals were crowded; two hospitals at Toulon had received 1,000 sick between them, proceeding from Civita Vecchia, and it would be necessary to establish more hospitals, and it was said that there was no intention of reducing the expeditionary army, and that it was impossible to assign a term to the occupation of Rome by the French.

From the correspondence of the *Daily News* we extract the following interesting information:—

By an edict of the triumvirate of cardinals, the property of the inquisition (consisting chiefly of lands and houses) returns under the administration of the legal agent of the establishment, so that the power, as well as the inclination, of extending its sphere of action is thus restored to that formidable body. The proceedings instituted against Doctor Achilli are carried on with the greatest secrecy, but the dungeon in which he is now confined is so unwholesome that his relations fear he will hardly live to learn his sentence. Travellers from all parts of the peninsula tell one there is a strong feeling of dissent everywhere, and but for the personal loss and vexatious intermixture of ecclesiastical and civil law, thousands would at once throw off the mask and protest. In northern Italy, I am told, Calvinism is generally entertained; whilst here, and at Rome, Protestantism as it exists in England is more favourably regarded. This uncertain state of things keeps the Spanish troops still on the Roman frontiers, in conjunction with the Neapolitan army; whilst at Gaeta, under the semblance of Christian blandishment, all is jealousy and suspicion. All who visit Gaeta officially, receive from the Pope a rosary—a blessed cross. And it is curious to observe these objects dangling on the breasts of sceptical Frenchmen in 1849. The kingdom of Naples is again the head-quarters of the Jesuits. They muster strong at Sorrento; there they nestle in the orange groves of Tasso's favourite retreat, ready, like robber Mercuries, to do any dirty work the Gaeta plot may suggest.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* states that two Russian armies, amounting to 30,000 men, with 60 pieces of artillery, are on their march to the Vorarlberg for the purpose of joining the Austrian troops in that province, and of taking a position against Switzerland. Prussia has taken a very high tone towards Switzerland, both on the subject of the refugees and of Neuchatel, a canton which rejected the patronage of Prussia during the late movements. The independence of Switzerland may be said now to depend upon the nature of the compact entered into between France and the new Holy Alliance.

The Central Government not being able to come to an understanding with the cantons, which have signed the treaty with Naples, the Executive Council of Berne had proposed to the Federal Council—1st, to declare null and void, in the name of the Confederation, the treaty concluded with the King of Naples; 2d, to relieve the Swiss troops in the Neapolitan service from their oath of allegiance; 3d, to supply those troops with the funds necessary to enable them to return to their country; and 4th, to deprive of their political rights the Swiss who should continue to serve abroad under the Federal banner.

The *New Zurich Gazette* of the 29th ult. states, from Ticino, that more Austrian troops have been ordered to the Swiss frontier, and that a strong column has arrived at Como. The whole corps is to be 10,000 strong. Everything, according to this account, announces a military occupation of the canton at no distant period, a measure said to be taken in accordance with the French government.

#### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

According to official intelligence from the headquarters of General Haynau, the van-guard of the column under Count Nuperg, which advanced towards Burkis, overtook the baggage-train of the corps of Vecsey at Hatalis, and after some firing, captured it. More than two thousand wagons, many of which were laden with munition, and 1,000 prisoners, among whom is Colonel Cassonyi and a squadron of Karoly hussars fell into the hands of the Austrian troops. The third corps took on the 18th 300 hussars, deserters. Haynau's headquarters on the 22nd were at Arad, on his return to Pesth. In a few days' march the troops would be in that city. News from Debreczin state that Paskiewitch was also returning to Warsaw with Georgey. Peterwardein was negotiating for surrender, having sent Major Toth and a captain for that purpose to Haynau's head-quarters. The Austrian general himself has published an amnesty for all the Hungarian army, up to a sergeant, inclusive; the officers retain their rank and duties *ad interim*, and the privates receive their usual pay till other regulations shall have been made.

The greater part of the Honveds have been dismissed to their homes. Prince Lichtenstein has been sent by the Austrian army to the Emperor at Schonbrunn, for obtaining from his Majesty a general amnesty for the officers. Dembinski is said to have reached Constantinople in safety, where his family was residing. On the other hand Paul Nyary and

Csanyi had fallen into the hands of the Austrians, and Szemere likewise, with two other ex-ministers.

Haynau has shown no magnanimity or forbearance to the leading officers, but given full loose to the instinct of the butcher. Not alone towards these has his ferocity been displayed. Thus, for instance, six women have been condemned to several weeks' imprisonment for trying to get rid of some Kossuth notes, which the whole nation had equally been guilty of; a poor private tutor to two months' prison for the same heinous offence. A notary has been shot for inviting the militia to rise. But this is not all—Baron Aufenburg has been hanged at Arad, and Count Leiningen shot; 16 Hungarian nobles in the same place, seeing no chance of mercy, or feeling despair, are said to have committed suicide; Gen. Aulich is reported to be of the number. *Lloyd* gives news of the 27th ult. from Raab, according to which Kossuth's three children, with their governess, were captured; as likewise the Baroness Splenyi, with her three children, and Madame Guyon.

Komorni has not yet surrendered, but there is a cessation of hostilities preliminary to a capitulation; Georgey having written to Klapka, commanding his surrender. The descriptions of the state of the garrison of Komorn are perfectly frightful. General Klapka is very willing to surrender, but the numerous desperate characters who have sought shelter within the walls of the fortress do all in their power to prolong the resistance.

It is reported that Generals Aulich and Vetter had been made prisoners by the Austrians, and had been shot immediately; others say that both had shot themselves.

According to the *Breslau Gazette*, Prince Paskiewitch and Georgey were expected to reach Warsaw by the 1st of September.

I am able to inform you, upon undeniably authority, that the Prince of Warsaw made no terms whatever with, or promised to, Georgey, who surrendered unconditionally. Whatever may be said or written to the contrary, the character of Georgey will, in the opinion of those best able to judge of the matter, stand as fair and unblemished as ever. In fact, the Hungarian commander had no other choice than to surrender, as, after having done all that man could do to escape from the toils into which he had fallen, he found himself with dejected and worn-out troops, destitute of provisions, between two powerful and victorious armies.—*Times Vienna Correspondent.*

The Emperor of Russia is still at Warsaw, where all the notabilities of St. Petersburg are also assembled; the city is so crowded with strangers that single rooms are letting for a ducat a day. The Grand Prince Michael, who has had an attack of apoplexy, was still alive when the last accounts left, but there were but slender hopes of his recovery; he had lost the power of speaking. The police of the frontiers of Poland is more rigid than ever; scarcely any stranger is allowed to enter the country at all. The Emperor has addressed a letter to Prince Paskiewitch, thanking him for his conduct and that of his army, during the campaign in Hungary; as the highest mark of the Imperial favour, the Prince is informed that in future he is to be received by all the Russian troops with the same honours as the Emperor himself, even when his majesty may be himself present. These royal honours are all that the fortunate General can receive from his Imperial master as a further mark of his gratitude, for wealth, orders, and rank, had been before bestowed on him with a prodigality that left nothing more to give. The same journal that records the honours paid to the victor, brings the following letter from Kossuth to Count Cassimer Esterhazy, the Commandant of Komorn:—

Dear Count,—You will receive this letter from Colonel von Ralmany, who is charged to communicate my wishes to you verbally. The apprehensions I stated to you at Szegedin, on the 23rd of June, have been realized. Georgey's conquest of Ofen was the last gleam of the setting sun of the Republic, for immediately afterwards, Dembinski was defeated in the north, and Perezel in the south; then Georgey fell into his fatal position at Komorn; and, finally, Bem was compelled to retreat before Lüders. My slender hopes of being able, by resorting to extraordinary measures, to give our cause a more favourable turn, have been wholly destroyed by the shameful ingratitude of Georgey; for the sudden revelation and execution of his plans, which I had long perceived and feared, was a treason to the cause of the nation, and inflicted on me, and through me on the Republic, a death-blow. Our misfortune has cost us 200,000 cannon-balls; and a fight, already become dangerous, is the grave of so many glorious victories.

Our cause is now utterly lost; the immense fatigues I have lately undergone have wearied my spirits and shattered my bodily strength; I sigh for repose. My greatest consolation in my present critical position is, the knowledge that those most dear to me, after my native land—my family—are in safety.

I go to-night, with Csanyi and Horvath, to Lugas, where I shall expect your verbal answer, through Col. von Kalmay.

In the meantime, accept the assurance of my profound respect.

Arad, August 11th.

KOSSUTH.

Considerable embarrassment is felt at Vienna respecting the course to be taken with the captive officers and men, and respecting the future steps to be taken in the affairs of Hungary. On this subject the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

I do not believe that it is the intention of Government to exile any of the Hungarians, or, indeed, in general, to proceed with severity against the nation; but that some of the leaders of the insurrection will suffer the full penalty of the law is certain. I learn from a perfectly authentic source that the Poles, as professional insurrectionary condottieri, will be treated in exactly the same way as they have lately been in France—that is, exiled.

It appears, however, that the Austrian Cabinet are resolved to adhere to their Constitution of the 4th of March. It seems that the feelings of the Austrians who hold office in the army and in the civil service are grievously wounded by the over indulgent manner in which the Hungarian officers are treated by Prince Paskiewitch and his Generals. The following instances of this lenity are at present eagerly canvassed at Vienna:—

The son of an Austrian General was despatched as courier to General Rudiger. On his arrival at headquarters, he had to push his way through a crowd of Magyar officers, who hustled and jostled him as he passed. They were all allowed to retain their side-arms. I hear that the Czarowitch, who was still here when the officer returned, transmitted a report of this circumstance to the Emperor at Warsaw. A second courier, a sub-lieutenant, who had taken despatches to General Rudiger, was invited by him to dine with the rebel officers, who were his guests. On the Austrian officer declining the invitation, and giving his reason for so doing, General Rudiger replied that if he, one of the oldest Generals in the Russian service, could dine with those men, he did not see why an Austrian lieutenant could not do the same. The spirited reply was, that it afforded an instance of a case in which a Russian General could keep company with people with whom an Austrian subject neither could nor dared associate.

Kossuth and Bem have arrived at New Orsova, and demanded the protection of the Pasha. Another account carries their escape as far as their arrival at Adrianople, and embarkation in a British bottom. The original of the following noble letter from Kossuth to Bem, explanatory of the circumstances in which he made way for Georgey, was found by the brigade Sinebischen, on their march to Karausbes, and forwarded to Haynau. The epistle is written in French, with a postscript in German. Teregova is situated between Karausbes and Orsova:—

TO FIELD-MARSHAL LIEUTENANT BEM.

Teregova, Aug. 14.

I am not concerned for my personal safety, being weary of life, seeing, as I do, the fair fabric I had raised, shivered, and destroyed, and the cause of liberty in Europe ruined, not by our enemies, but by our own brethren. My absenting myself must therefore be ascribed, not to a cowardly love of life, but to the conviction I have arrived at, that my presence has become baneful for my country. General Guyon sends word that the united army at Temesvar is in rapid dissolution. You are unfit for battle. Georgey, who, if the reports are to be credited, is at the head of the only army still existing, has set up for himself, and expressed his determination to rule instead of to obey. I, as a patriot, conjuring him to remain true to his country, made way for him. I am now nothing more than a plain citizen. My object in going to Lugos was to see how things looked, and what was the amount of forces we could yet muster. I found Vecsey's corps in good discipline, and animated by the best spirit; all the rest in complete insubordination. Desoffy and Kmetz told me this army would act no longer, but would disperse like chaff at the first shot. I found an utter lack of provisions; in consequence of which, forced requisitions were had recourse to—a miserable expedient, that makes the people hate us; the bank transported to Arad, and in Georgey's hands. I, therefore, came to the conclusion, that, if Georgey surrenders, the army at Lugos will not hold together twenty-four hours, as they have nothing to eat. An army can, it is true, be made to support itself in an enemy's country by levying contributions, but at home! I, for my part, will never acquiesce in the adoption of hostile and arbitrary measures against my own countrymen. Would that I could save them by sacrificing my life! Oppress them I never will. You perceive, Monsieur le Général, it is an affair of conscience. I cannot one day resign and the next take office. If the nation and the army decide otherwise, the case would be different; but Georgey's army, the bravest of them all, must give its concurrence. Du reste, I am a simple citizen, and as such will not sanction, by a passive line of conduct, measures of violence, terrorism, and plunder, nor lend my authority to oppress the people. If Georgey's army should again call me to the head of affairs; if he should succeed, by skilful operations, in providing for his army without molesting the people; if the Bank were in a position to re-commence its labour, and placed under my control, then, and only then, and on these three conditions, would I resume the reins of Government, if the nation willed it; otherwise, never more; for, in my opinion, war is the means and not the end of the country's salvation, and, unless I see a probability of attaining the object I have at heart, I will never sanction war for its own sake alone. I therefore advise you, as a good citizen and honest man, to call together a committee of the representatives of the people; for it is only the sovereign power that can dispose of the Government. Send couriers to Comorn and Peterwardein, telling them to hold out; and make sure of the co-operation of the commander of Arad Castle. This is of primary importance—not so my presence; for, as you are reduced to the necessity of raising forced contributions for your army, I should on no account lend my hand to such proceedings.—Accept the assurances, &c., (Signed) L. KOSZUTH.

P.S. Messrs Zamoiski and Biszaranowski tell me that we Hungarians are bound in honour so to employ the Polish and Italian legions, that they may serve the country, and, if the worst comes to the worst, escape being carried off to Siberia. I feel this to be our duty, and Guyon has accordingly distributed them on the frontiers of Turkey over Orsova, to cover our communications. But I find the Orsova garrison has been ordered to Transylvania; it is to-day at Koruya, and marched six miles without food. So these battalions will be lost, and Orsova in a few days in the hands of the enemy.

RUSSIA.

We learn from the St. Petersburg papers that on Sunday, the 18th ult., a *Te Deum* was chanted in the Cathedral of Peter and Paul, at Peterhof, and in all the churches of the Russian capital, in honour of the victory which the allied Russian and Austrian arms obtained over the Hungarian insurgents, who, as the St. Petersburg papers state, surrendered to

the Russian troops unconditionally and without resistance.

At the date of the latest advices from Warsaw grave apprehensions were entertained for the Grand Duke Michael, who was still far from recovered after his late severe attack of apoplexy. Field-Marshal Paskiewitch and the Hungarian General Georgey, were expected to arrive at Warsaw on the 1st inst.

#### GERMANY.

It is stated by the *Cologne Gazette*, on the information of a letter from a good authority, that the formal dissolution of the Central Power under the Regent is close at hand. The Governments of Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria, are said to have come to an agreement that the Archduke Vicar, together with his Ministers, should resign their posts in three weeks at furthest, and that a Diet-Committee should take their place. This committee will have to conduct the internal affairs of the German Confederation upon the basis of existing treaties. The seat of the committee will be Frankfort, whither the Vicar will not return.

The First Chamber of Prussia met on the 27th of August, and discussed Camphausen's proposition for rendering all acts and resolutions of the future German Parliament binding upon the Prussian Chamber and Government. The Ministry recommended the Chamber to accede to the motion; and after some unimportant speeches, it was carried by 96 to 14. Camphausen was compelled to retire just before the division, by a sudden illness.

The free city of Hamburg has signified its adhesion to the Imperial constitution, as proposed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover.

The centenary of Goethe's birthday was celebrated at Berlin on the 28th of August, by a musical festival, on a grand scale. The illustrious Alexander von Humboldt, now in his eightieth year, was present, and made an oration of a poetical and elevated speculative tone.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* reports from Frankfort, the 28th August, that the festivals in honour of Goethe's anniversary were ushered in by a tumultuous assemblage of the lower classes, who committed various excesses for the purpose of interrupting the festivals. Tranquillity was, however, soon restored, and a brilliant serenade was sung before the house in which the great German author was born a century ago.

The Civic Assembly of Lubeck has rejected the proposed assent to the constitution of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony; while that of Bremen, on the second appeal, has assented, thus following the example of Hamburg.

#### MALTA.

Writing on the 22nd ult., the *Daily News* correspondent says:—“The election for government councillors is over, and, as I prognosticated, not an Englishman is to be found in it. The canon Philip Amato stands second on the list—one of the canons of St. Peter and St. Paul at Civita Vecchia, a man no way favourable to Protestants. The third is Mr. Michel Angelo Scerri, a few years ago a bankrupt, and now doing no one knows what. The fourth is Bishop Casolani, whose diocese is somewhere near Timbuctoo, or some other undiscovered place in Africa, for he went to look for it, and could not or would not find it. He it is who, when a canon, some few years ago, made himself so notorious by the treasonable letters he wrote to Lord Clifford against her Majesty's Government, which letters his lordship most properly published, and his seductive sermons in Malta, under the tutelage of Padre Ryllo, which procured the latter's banishment from the island. He is now the chief tool here of the Jesuits. The fifth is Dr. Pullicino, a medical man of property, and the only consistent one of the lot. The sixth is another priest, the prelate Fiteni, a man celebrated for his thundering anathemas against all heretics, Protestants especially, even including, as he has done, our most gracious Queen.

There is a report this morning that the three priests will not sit, for they will not subscribe to the oath not to disturb the Protestant ascendancy or the Protestant religion.

Admiral Parker, with four ships of the line and two steam frigates, is still here, doing nothing. The crew are all sickly, for want of air and exercise, and the officers out of spirits, and out of pocket, from ennui, and too much gallivanting on shore.

Governor More O'Ferrall has left for England, much to the regret of the Jesuits and the great joy of the majority of the inhabitants—English especially.

#### INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 25th July has arrived in England. The main incident of the news is the conviction and sentence of Moolraj, “ex-Nazim of Mooltan,” after a fifteen days' trial, and a very eloquent speech for the defence by Captain Hamilton. The charges of the arraignment are specifically given by the *Delhi Gazette*, as follows:—

1. Having aided and abetted in the murder of Mr. Van Agnew, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson, late of the Bombay Military Service. 2. Having been an accessory before the fact, inasmuch as he had instigated his troops to the attack and murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson. 3. Having been an accessory after the fact, inasmuch as he had rewarded the murderers.

The Court found Moolraj “guilty” on all three charges, and sentenced him to death. But the execution of the sentence was suspended, and a recommendation of mercy had been sent to the Governor-General, on the ground that Moolraj had been the “victim of circumstances;” and it is stated by the *Bombay Times* that the sentence has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Chunar—whence the Ranees lately escaped. “At

the mention of each of the charges on which he had been arraigned, Moolraj shook his head, as if to express denial, but offered no observations on his sentence.”

The report mentioned by the last mail, that the Government was about to be removed to Simla, had been “semi-officially contradicted.” The writer who mentions the contradiction says, “The idea of the removal of the Government to the north-west, is a peculiarly pleasing one to certain members of the press in India.”

So likewise the speculations lately caused by the movement of troops in the north-west had been too hasty: it is now said that our relations with Gholab Singh are most friendly; and that any possible movement by us into Cashmere will be to assist him against his own subjects, who are refractory on the subject of paying taxes.

#### AMERICA:

Canada has been the scene of renewed disturbances. On the 15th the Government made several arrests of persons implicated in the riot which resulted in the destruction of the Parliament house. These arrests were made during the day, without opposition, except in one or two cases, but in the evening a large mob assembled and proceeded to the house of M. Lafontaine, the Attorney-General, which they were about to assail. It proved, however, that the house had been filled with men to protect it, and as soon as the assault commenced those inside fired some thirty shots upon the mob. Only one shot took fatal effect, killing a young man named Mason. One or two barricades were thrown up in the streets, but they were speedily demolished by the troops, who were in considerable force. They made no attack, however, upon the mob. The funeral of Mason was attended by an immense concourse, the coffin being dressed with red. No further outbreaks have occurred. Donegan's Hotel, in Montreal, the finest in Canada, was entirely consumed by fire on the 16th. The last telegraphic despatch says:—“Things have arrived at such a crisis that the bending of a straw may produce a revolution. The Ministry, it is alleged, have split with the military, and intend to resign. An officer who arrived in town on Friday night immediately left for Monklands. He is said to have been the bearer of important despatches.”

The political accounts from the United States are not very interesting. President Taylor had completely recovered from the severe attack of illness under which he laboured on the sailing of the last steamer, and was proceeding on his northern tour. General Avezanna had arrived at New York.

Notwithstanding the President's proclamation against the secret expedition to Cuba, the project was still being actively carried out. In discussing this subject the journals generally indicate by their tone the existence of a considerable excitement, and we find it stated that a steam-ship had been despatched to the Gulf of Mexico with sealed orders, supposed to refer to the intended invasion.

A Ragged-school Association is being formed at New York.

The *Times* New York correspondent writes:—

There has been for some time past a schism in the Democratic party of this state, dividing it into two separate interests, respectively styling themselves “Hunkers” and “Barnburners;” the former being, in truth, the old Democrats, and the latter being seceders from their ranks—better known out of this state as the Free-soil party. This schism has extended itself into the neighbouring states, and had a material effect in weakening the old party at the last Presidential election, by bringing forward, in Mr. Van Buren, a third candidate for this office. As such must continue to be the effect of this division, a strong desire has been manifested on both sides to conciliate the two interests, and thereby regain their former preponderance; for which purpose, each have met in convention within the last few days, at a town in the interior of the state, called Rome. The effort has, however, been fruitless; and they have separated without effecting the hoped-for reconciliation. The Free-soil party have refused to concede an iota of their principles, which are to for ever exclude slaves from entering any new territories of the United States; and the Democrats insist, that though they individually entertain the same opinion, they cannot consent to make that question the test of party, but desire to leave every one to enjoy their own mode of thinking on the subject; this being, in fact, the only manner in which the Democratic interest of slaveholders at the South could be retained to their party.

The result of this meeting is of more importance than it at first appears, because the same course will probably be pursued in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which three states, when the Democrats act with unanimity of purpose, they always can decide and carry the election of their own candidate for the Presidency.

The deaths by cholera in New York are on the decrease. The packet ship “Oxford,” arrived at New York, lost 21 by the disease; the packet ship “Sheridan,” 31; and the emigrant ship “Jersey,” 10.

Letters from the city of Grenada, late Nicaragua, dated the 8th of July, had reached New York. According to these letters Somoso, at the head of 4,000 men, had assaulted the city of Nicaragua, destroyed it by fire, and sacrificed the lives of the inhabitants. Somoso did not obtain much wealth by this assault; a small amount only of gold, silver, and jewellery fell into his hands; but the total amount of property destroyed exceeded 2,000,000. It is not possible that all the inhabitants of the city were sacrificed, some must have escaped. This terrible affair had aroused Munos, who had gathered a force of 750 regulars, with whom he was advancing to meet Somoso, and it was expected that a battle between them would take place on that day—the 8th ult. On the 9th of June the Nicaragua Government issued a proclamation, calling all citizens, from 16 to 60 years of age, to arms—first,



to quell the anarchical movements of Somoso; second, to maintain the territorial rights of Nicaragua over San Juan and its dependencies, or, in the language of the proclamation, "the usurpation of England in the name of the Mosquito King." The *New York Herald* says:—"The above intelligence is from one source. We learn from another source that England refuses to continue her subsidy to the Mosquito King, and that the English Consul, Mr. Christy, left San Juan, or what is now called Grey Town, on the 25th June, in a British brig of war."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CHOLERA IN AMERICA.—THE RECOMMENDATION OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR:—

## PROCLAMATION.

At a season when the providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His protection, should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and all assemble in their respective places of worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

A CALIFORNIAN NEWSPAPER.—A weekly newspaper, published at San Francisco, and called the *Alt California*, of the date of the 2nd July, has been forwarded to us by a friend. It contains no remarkable news; but the whole appearance and contents of the sheet give evidence of the extraordinary revolution that has been effected in that port by the discovery of the gold mines. Within twenty-four hours before the publication of the paper no less than seventeen vessels had arrived, bringing 889 passengers, of whom more than 500 were from the United States, 163 from Chili, and 134 from Mexico. Under the head of "The Golden Emigration," the editor informs us that the population of Upper California on the 1st of January last was supposed to be 15,000, exclusive of the Indians; that 15,000 more had arrived there since; and that further arrivals to the number of 25,000, from the United States alone, were expected by about the end of October. At the close of the year the population was likely to be 60,000. Up to the present time the majority of the population consisted of foreigners, that is, native Californians, Mexicans, Chilians, &c.; but it was believed that in the course of the year the majority would be citizens of the United States. Of the 30,000 then in the country it is supposed that one-half (including women and children) were engaged in various business pursuits, and the other half in digging for gold. Speaking of the Convention about to be held to form a constitution, the editor declares that policy, no less than moral considerations, will dictate the prohibition of slavery in the territory. He complains of extreme difficulty in finding suitable persons to form the Convention, owing in part to the utter indifference of the great body of the population. The mines are said to be as productive as on their first discovery. During the spring, the high water of the rivers has impeded the "washings," and driven the gold-seekers to the "dry diggings"; but they were expecting soon to resume the more profitable labours on the banks of the rivers. The summer was already hot, the thermometer being at 95 in the shade; and in addition to this trying heat, which induced much sickness, the gold-hunters were living in an unsettled state, where force and arms were the only law. The business announcements in this San Francisco newspaper are exceedingly numerous, and indicate a town rising into commercial importance with amazing rapidity. Stocks of goods are abundant.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE SUCCESS OF THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE EXPERIMENTS becomes daily more and more certain. Great as was the influx of students during the first day or two after the institution was opened, the number has gone on steadily increasing, and has now reached 250. Besides these, there are eighty subscribers, consisting of gentlemen of every religious and political persuasion, who have access to the reading-room, the debates, and the lectures. The subscribers and students, it should be known, have distinct rooms, which are already open, and are well supplied with several daily and weekly metropolitan journals, all the local papers, and a large number of quarterly reviews and magazines. The cheap rate at which these accommodations are offered, cannot but ensure the patronage of a large number of subscribers, as soon as it is known that the reading-rooms are ready. The classes are all well and regularly attended, and great interest appears to be excited by the very excellent mode of tuition which is adopted by all masters. On one evening during the week, we found no fewer than 200 students, all engaged in the different classes, at the same moment. Ninety of these were learning to write; a pleasing proof, we think, that the design of the college—to afford instruction to the humblest classes—is likely to be fully answered. On Wednesday evening last, Dr. White delivered to a crowded audience a valuable and elaborate lecture, by way of introduction to an exposition of the science of political economy.—*Norfolk News.*

## JAMAICA.

(From our Correspondent).

ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.—THE GOVERNOR AND THE LATE ASSEMBLY.—THE RETRENCHMENT MOVEMENT.—GENERAL ELECTION.—MISSIONARY DIFFICULTIES.

Jamaica, July 21, 1849.

My last informed you that a really large and influential meeting had been held at Spanish Town for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Queen, praying that measures may be at once resorted to for enforcing those treaties into which the British Government entered with Spain and Brazil for the suppression of the African slave-trade. Since then meetings for a similar purpose have been held in almost every parish in the island, and being a planter's movement, the clergy, from the bishop to the curate, have thought it right to be political. Slavery and the slave-trade have been denounced by men of all parties and professions; the planter has united with the missionary and the philanthropist in endeavouring to depict the honours of the middle passage; and the importers of Coolies and those who demand unlimited access to the coast of Africa have become hoarse with shouting,

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,  
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,  
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth  
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned."

But a few years back and emancipation was the worst thing that could have happened both to the planter and the peasant; but now the cry is, "Down with slavery throughout the world, as our hearts are sickened by listening to a recital of the woes of our negro brethren." Well, Sir, it is pleasing to find men right at last, and we need not be too curious as to the means by which this change in the feelings of the Jamaica planter has been brought about. I trust the memorials and petitions which have been forwarded, will receive from her Majesty's Government all the attention they deserve.

Our Hon. House of Assembly was not called together until the 26th ult. Sir Charles Grey, at the opening of the session, delivered what was generally regarded as a conciliatory speech; containing, however, among other things, a gentle hint that if hon. gentlemen did not raise the necessary supplies they would be sent back to their constituents. Whether it were wise to insert a threat in an opening address, I will leave your readers to determine. Sir Charles, by doing it, has certainly made himself more unpopular than he was. He has now so completely lost the confidence of all parties that his recall should be insisted upon. To the address of Sir Charles, the Assembly returned what our American friends would call a smart reply, which made it at once evident that time and absence had not destroyed angry feeling. To make matters worse, a "despatch from Earl Grey, censuring, in strong terms, the conduct of the Assembly, and fully approving all that had been done by the Council and Governor, was laid before the House. A committee was at once appointed to take the document into consideration, and the report they presented, justifying the conduct of the House, was received by a majority of nine. Dr. Spalding then moved the following resolution, which passed by 19 to 11:—

That as there seems to be no disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to afford those reliefs so urgently prayed for and demanded by this House and the people, as set forth in various memorials and petitions, but, on the contrary, every desire has been evinced to continue the present extravagant expenditure, which the impoverished condition of the inhabitants render it impossible longer to sustain, the House considers that it will but consult the rights and interest of the constituency by abstaining from any attempt at the further exercise of legislative functions, until the people shall have expressed their decision of the course which has been hitherto pursued by the House.

After the passing of such a resolution, his Excellency, was, of course, compelled to dissolve the House, and, in doing so, it is to be regretted that he should have made use of language that, under the circumstances, could not be justified. "I trust," says Sir Charles, "that the people of Jamaica will be content with British liberty; and that their representatives should have such privileges as are enjoyed by the representatives of the people of England. No good will come to Jamaica from any attempt to go beyond this. . . . The best proof they (the electors) can give of their loyalty to her Majesty, and of their desire to rest under the shelter and defence of the Crown, as good and faithful subjects, and as members of the British Empire, will be to elect for their representatives men of temperate and considerate minds, who are not likely to lead them into trouble." This closing address will do harm, and most forcibly proves, what might as well have been concealed, that Sir Charles Grey is most deeply chagrined. The Governor and Council will gain nothing by appealing to the electors, the larger majority of whom think that the Assembly ought to have gone much further than they have in their Retrenchment measure. With the late House the country had no real sympathy. The course the members adopted from the first was most unwise and most insulting to the Council. The hon. members seemed to forget that they fixed the salaries of which they now complain; that they guaranteed those salaries for a specified time in spite of the protests of their constituents; and that they never would have said a word about retrenchment could they have retained the monopoly of the sugar-market,

and have continued to throw the larger portion of taxes upon the shoulders of the labouring population. Any person who took the trouble to read the speeches delivered by the late Rev. W. Knibb, when that gentleman was last in England, might have seen that what has happened was unavoidable, and that it was perfectly impossible long to raise a revenue sufficient to meet the expenditure occasioned by large grants of money for the support of a State Church, for immigration purposes, and for the payment of enormous salaries to different officials. The policy of the House of Assembly has been to introduce a sufficient number of Africans to reduce the price of labour; and, by a system of heavy taxation, to take it out of the power of the present population to support their own chosen religious teachers; but, as in other cases, their wickedness has come down upon their own pates. As the country, however, has been appealed to on the question of "Retrenchment," it will return men who will consider it their first duty to ascertain what amount of taxation the colony can sustain without much, if any, reference to "vested interests." However wrong it may be to break faith with public servants, there is no alternative. The island is bankrupt, and its creditors must take what they can get. To talk of increasing our taxes is ridiculous, and only shows how little Lord Grey knows of our condition. The advertisements connected with the Marshal's office show too plainly that what is now demanded cannot be paid. Our Governors, for the future, must either be paid by England, or be content to take much less than £6,000 per annum. Our judges, clergy, and other over-paid officials, must learn to economise; the people are neither able nor willing to contribute, as they have done, for the support of men who, for the most part, must be regarded as needy adventurers—who take but little interest either in the religious or moral well-being of the colony into which they have been thrown. The elections are to terminate on the last day of August, by which time, I predict, his Excellency will find a House still less suited to his mind than the one he has dismissed. What the end will be, none venture to predict. Not a few look with strong desires to the banner of the stars and stripes, but the great mass of the people will keep a firm hold of the throne of our Queen. The real battle will, I presume, be fought in the House of Commons. There is no revenue provided beyond October, so that, for many reasons, our disputes should be settled without delay.

We are now in the midst of that confusion which is always occasioned by a general election. Party feeling is running very high, and more changes will take place than were at first anticipated. Among other gentlemen who are seeking the suffrages of the electors, may be mentioned Mr. W. Smith, whose letters to the *Editor of the Economist* you have doubtless read. This gentleman has been put up both for the city of Kingston and the Parish of Trelawney. I do not think he can be returned for the former place, but I have little doubt but that he will triumph over his opponents in Trelawney. He has been brought forward by the Dissenting Missionaries, and will be opposed in all possible ways by the planters, who foolishly regard him as their enemy. The north side of the island continues to be visited with beautiful rains, and although everything connected with agriculture continues wretchedly dull, there is decidedly more doing in the cane-fields than there was this time last year.

Missionaries still continue to leave the Colony for the want of support. Our Societies would appear to have lost all interest in their agents, and seem to have resolved to allow them to struggle through their difficulties as they best may. Schools continue to be closed in all directions for the want of a few pounds per annum. I could mention at least twelve schools that could be made effective could about £10 per annum be secured for each; but without such a sum, the whole of them will, I fear, have to be given up. Several of the candidates for senatorial honours have declared themselves in favour of national education, while one gentleman has declared in favour of "manhood suffrage;" of the meaning of this term most are profoundly ignorant.

From some cause or other, not explained, the steamers are most irregular in their arrival here. The intelligence they bring is generally anticipated by arrivals from America. The merchants are making most just and bitter complaints on this subject, as they are frequently unable to reply to the letters they receive, as the home-bound packet never waits beyond a certain date, and often sails for England before the one from that country arrives. Surely there is something here that wants remedying.

W.

OPENING OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—All the wires having been laid down from the chief Electric Telegraph-office, Lothbury, to the branch office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, the *employés* commenced on Friday for the first time sending off expresses from that establishment. The advantage to the Post-office of this facility of communication will be important, as the Postmaster-General will be made acquainted with the arrivals and departures of all the foreign and colonial mail packets immediately, and also for the transmission of orders to the various parts of the country connected with that department.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE.

MR. CHARLES PEARSON, the member for Lambeth, is pursuing the course which he gave notice of his intention to adopt, by lecturing, in different parts of the country, upon the subject of Prison Discipline. On Friday evening week, he delivered an interesting lecture, which lasted for three hours, on Prison Discipline, at the Royal Subscription Rooms, Exeter. John Lillifant, Esq., a magistrate, and late High Sheriff of the County of Devon, took the chair. In introducing the hon. member for Lambeth to the meeting, he said he was pleased to see so many of his brother magistrates present, for the subject on which they were about to hear a lecture was second to none in importance. The lecturer said the cause of crime was self-indulgence, and the want of self-denial. He illustrated his system of prison discipline by means of twenty-six large diagrams, with suitable inscriptions on each, uncovering one at a time, thus gradually developing his plan, and fixing it on the minds of his hearers. He drew a comparison of the system adopted at the Model Gaol, at Reading, which he designated as the indolent and expensive system, and contended, with great force of argument, that the farm prison would be more economical and reformatory than the enervating system at the "Reading Castellated College." A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Mr. Pearson's enthusiasm in speaking of the criminal's reformation by the plan he would recommend, convinced his audience that his mind was thoroughly imbued with this most important subject. He is an earnest and determined opponent to the solitary and idle system; yet, by his plan, he would enforce silence. His plan should be a training school of industry—he would keep the prisoners at work for eleven hours, and allow only seven hours for sleep, except on Sundays, when ten should be allowed. He would have them receive religious instruction, he would improve them physically and morally, and was convinced that by his system a disposition to labour would be excited—that a prisoner would feel that his liberty and independence depended entirely on his own exertions."

On Thursday evening the adjourned discussion was resumed, at the Subscription-rooms, Exeter, when the Rev. W. C. Osborne was heard at great length, in opposition to the views contended for at the previous meeting, by Mr. C. Pearson, M.P. The chair was, as before, occupied by Mr. J. Lillifant. Mr. Osborne argued, that the system recommended by Mr. Pearson would be expensive instead of being economical—that it would not meet the cases of persons committed for short periods, or of prisoners before trial—that it made no provision for females—that no adequate provision was made for the preservation of silence, or to prevent the mixture of the prisoners—that the system of labour proposed was impracticable—and that, in short, the whole scheme was a phantom and a delusion. The rev. gentleman then defended the separate system, which, he contended, had proved more successful than any other in accomplishing the grand objects of efficiency and economy. The discussion was ultimately adjourned till the following evening, when several gentlemen delivered their opinions on the subject, and expressed a desire for further explanation from Mr. Pearson with regard to particular parts of his scheme. Mr. Pearson addressed the meeting at considerable length, giving in further detail the nature of his plan, and answering the objections taken to it by Mr. Osborne. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Pearson, and also to Mr. Osborne, for their respective addressees, and the services of the Chairman having likewise been similarly acknowledged, the meeting separated.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA ON A RAILWAY.—CENSURE ON THE COMPANY.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, before G. D. Barker, Esq., at the Castle Hotel, Castleford, on the body of an Irish shearer, named William Sandford, whose death may in a great measure be attributed to the neglect in procuring the necessary medical assistance for the poor fellow on his arrival at the Castleford station. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased has died from diarrhoea; that the York and North Midland Railway Company, and their servants, are deserving of censure for placing a passenger in the state deceased was then, in the train at the Church Fenton station, especially at a time when a fatal epidemic, under symptoms of which the deceased was suffering, is known to be in the country; and that they are guilty of great inhumanity in neglecting immediately to procure medical assistance on his removal in a speechless and dying state at the Castleford station, and in allowing him so to remain upon a bench upon the platform in that station for nearly an hour, and thus die there without the attendance of a medical man." The Jury requested the Coroner to convey a copy of their verdict to the Directors of the Company in question.—*Wakefield Journal*.

BRITISH HOMEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association, of which the Duke of Beaufort and the Marquess of Anglesey are president and vice-president, was held on Wednesday, at Willis's rooms. The report stated the number of members to be 1270, and also that 1300 volumes, and 11,000 pamphlets on Homeopathy, had been distributed by the association during the current year. After an address from the chairman, Mr. Sampson, followed by speeches from Captain Warde, R.A., the Hon. Augustus Moreton, Thomas Uwins, R.A., Drs. Quin, Chapman, C. Holland, and others, a resolution was carried for the immediate establishment of a London Homeopathic Hospital.

## THE CHOLERA.

The following is the Return of Deaths from Cholera and Diarrhoea reported to the General Board of Health for the week ending September 1, 1849:—

METROPOLIS.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
In Holborn .....	11	3
St. Giles and St. George .....	26	10
West London Union .....	46	3
St. George, Southwark .....	47	3
Greenwich .....	66	12
Bethnal-green .....	100	11
Bermondsey .....	67	16
St. Olave's .....	25	3
Stepney .....	24	6
Lambeth .....	161	18
Whitechapel .....	66	6
St. George-in-the-East .....	13	4
St. Mary, Newington .....	87	8
St. Marylebone .....	33	12
St. Pancras .....	54	6
Poplar .....	23	3
St. George, Hanover-square .....	9	4
Wandsworth .....	25	4
Kensington .....	31	16
Strand .....	13	5
St. Luke's .....	23	8
St. Saviour's, Southwark .....	79	0
Clerkenwell .....	21	1
Islington .....	13	8
Camberwell .....	38	6
City of London .....	26	1
Hackney .....	16	5
St. James's, Westminster .....	11	0
Hampstead .....	3	0
Lewisham .....	7	6
East London Union .....	7	2
Shoreditch .....	58	5
Rotherhithe .....	18	0
Chelsea .....	15	4
St. Martin-in-the-Fields .....	8	1
Total .....	1,270	200

COUNTRY.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
In Liverpool .....	210	29
Merthyr Tydfil .....	29	1
Clifton .....	38	4
Carmarthen .....	21	0
Swansea .....	21	6
Plymouth .....	56	12
Portsea .....	30	6
Warrington .....	4	3
Newcastle-under-Lyne .....	43	7
Tynemouth .....	63	8
Lancaster .....	4	2
Brighton .....	9	5
Neath .....	50	0
West Ham .....	8	0
North Bierley .....	9	2
Sculcoates .....	56	6
Bristol .....	81	3
Tewkesbury .....	5	1
Gravesend .....	21	3
Maidstone .....	3	0
St. Germans .....	15	0
Rochford .....	11	1
Dewsbury .....	4	0
Cardiff .....	20	1
York .....	14	1
Prescott .....	20	2
Dover .....	16	1
Leeds .....	75	1
Hunslet .....	49	2
Holywell .....	3	0
Wolverhampton .....	73	7
East Stonehouse .....	12	3
South Shields .....	5	1
Halifax .....	2	0
Hull .....	116	8
Devizes .....	6	0
Penzance .....	2	0
Salford .....	9	20
Bolton .....	10	2
Tavistock .....	25	1
Bury .....	8	4
Shepshed .....	4	0
Wolstanton and Burslem .....	6	0
Bradford, York .....	28	4
Nantwich .....	1	0
Shepton Mallet .....	2	0
Madeley .....	3	2
Hastings .....	6	0
Bromsgrove .....	4	0
Burnley .....	6	0
Bolton .....	4	0
Pontypool .....	2	0
Anglesey .....	1	1
Cambridge .....	2	0
Manchester .....	10	6
Gainsborough .....	15	0
Carnarvon .....	1	0
Godstone .....	1	0
Nottingham .....	1	0
Total .....	1,356	179

SCOTLAND.	Deaths.
In Dundee .....	76
Dunbar .....	2
Liff and Denire .....	5
Minto .....	1
Leith .....	13
Hawick .....	6
Wilton .....	2
Dunholm .....	3
Inverness .....	2
Aberdeen .....	2
St. Andrews .....	6
Arbroath .....	2
Crail .....	1
Hawick .....	5
Perth .....	3
Forres .....	3
Kilsyth .....	1
Total .....	132

## GENERAL TOTAL OF THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

	Deaths.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea.
London and Vicinity .....	1,270	200
England and Wales .....	1,356	179
Scotland .....	132	0
General Total .....	2,758	379

A Court will be held at Balmoral on Wednesday next (to-day), at which a form of prayer will be ordered, to be used in all churches and chapels, be-

seeing Almighty God to remove the plague of cholera from among us.—*Times*.

**NATURE OF AND REMEDIES FOR THE CHOLERA.**—At a meeting of the South London Medical Society, on Thursday evening last, while a great variety of opinions were expressed on different points, and among others, as to the contagious or non-contagious character of the disease, no decision was come to, no certain conclusion could, in fact, be arrived at; since, as to remedial treatment, "from opium to wet blankets, from cayenne pepper to hot applications, all remedies had been successful, and yet all had failed." Those who have survived the state of collapse, appear to owe their recovery more to efforts of nature and to vigour of constitution, than to any specific remedies. The extraordinary instances of recovery that have taken place, should be a warning against hasty interment.

## DAILY RETURNS

	Aug. 30.	Aug. 31.	Sep. 1.	Sep. 2, 3.
	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
In London and Vicinity .....	233	150	230	324
In England and Wales .....	238	229	168	417
In Scotland .....	12	17	18	33
Total .....	483	396	416	774

**THE HARVEST.**—The harvest is proceeding favourably, and the largest part of the wheat crop in the south of England has by this time been carried, and in remarkably good condition. Though the wheat ripened slowly, it has ripened well, and ample time in the field has generally been given; so that the new wheat is everywhere admitted to present a fine sample. A fall in price, which occurred in Mark-lane on Monday last, of some 2s. per quarter, shows the impression of the trade that the crop will be large. That it will yield well there is little doubt, that being always the case with wheat in a dry, warm summer. Oats seem to be generally a poor crop, but the foreign supply of oats is perhaps more constantly abundant than that of any other grain. For the first time we seem likely to have a fair trial of maize, or Indian corn, for feeding purposes. Hitherto the scarcity of potatoes has caused Indian corn to be used in Ireland as the substitute, so that the price has been too high for stock feeding. Some persons who have used it for pig feeding, do not speak highly of its feeding properties; but at a certain price we have no doubt that will prove most valuable to the British farmer. We have recently used both rye meal and rice meal to some extent in feeding pigs, but we find both far inferior to barley, peas, or damaged wheat for that purpose. One of the most remarkable circumstances of the season is the universal and great abundance of peas; a crop usually considered precarious, but which, when productive, proves most valuable for all sorts of feeding stock. The general success, too, which has this year attended the growers of winter beans and winter oats, especially on strong land, should be a hint to the occupiers of clay soils to extend the cultivation of these safe crops.—*Economist*.

**A SLAVE CLASS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—The following letter, addressed by Thomas Carlyle to J. C. Symons, and published in a work entitled, "Tactics for the Times, as regards the Condition and Treatment of the Dangerous Classes," contains a bold suggestion as regards paupers and pauperism:—"A persuasion is rapidly spreading that pauperism absolutely must be dealt with in some more conclusive way before long, and the general outlook is towards waste lands and colonies for that object. Concurring heartily in these two propositions, both the general and the particular, my own sad conviction is, that before either paupers can be 'dealt with,' or waste lands and colonies got to turn out other than infatuations and futilities for them, Government must do the most original thing proposed to it in those times—admit that paupers are really *slaves*, men fallen into disfranchisement, who cannot keep themselves 'free,' and whom it is a bitter mockery and miserable folly and cruelty to treat as what they are *not*, and accordingly must take the *command* of said paupers applying for the means of existence; and enlist therein, and have *industrial* 'colonels' and 'regiments,' first one, and then evermore; and lead, and order, and compel them, under law as just as Rhadamanthus, and as stern too; and on the whole must prosecute this business, as the *vitealest* of all, and develop it evermore, year after year, and age after age, and understand anywhere that its *industrial* horseguards, and not its red-coated fighting one, is to be the *grand* institution of institutions for the time coming! What mountains of impediment, what blank, weltering, abominable oceans of unveracity of every kind, the complete achievement of this problem) in the gradual course of centuries) now supposes the annihilation of—all this, alas, is too clear to me. But all this, as I compute, must actually be *done*; whether *before* we have 'red republic, and universal social dissolution, or after it, that is now the practical question, and one of the most important the English nation ever had before it. To see such a problem fairly, in any form *begun*, would be an unspeakable relief—like the first emergence of solid land again amid these universal deluges of revolution and delirium."

JOHN DUNCAN, the African traveller, who sailed from Devonport on the 4th of June last, on his return as her Britannic Majesty's Consul to the kingdom of Dahomey, has arrived on the coast of Africa.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

## THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

The Royal Family enjoy a very strict retirement at Balmoral. On Friday last, the Queen and Prince Albert walked with Viscountess Jocelyn to the top of Lochnagar. The Prince pursues the sports of deer-stalking and shooting, with considerable success. For safe entertainment on Loch Muick, a "trim rowing-boat" has been built at Aberdeen, and excursions with the children are part of the pleasant routine.

Prince Albert's thirtieth birthday fell on Sunday week, and was celebrated at Balmoral on Monday, by Highland games, terminating in handsome donations to the most excellent. In the evening, the Wizard of the North exhibited his sleights before the Queen and a party of guests invited from the neighbouring gentry and the tenantry of the Balmoral estate; and the day was wound up by a ball, at which her Majesty appeared.

It is contemplated by her Majesty and Prince Albert to quit Balmoral for a few days, and repair to a small shooting lodge, or "box," as it is designated, on the banks of Loch Muick, close to the base of Lochnagar. Prince Albert is taking occasional instructions in Gaelic from the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Crathie, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of a language connected with the literature of the country. According to present arrangements, her Majesty will leave Balmoral on the 18th, and not on the 20th inst.

The *Weekly Chronicle* says that, in the event of our foreign relations presenting a sufficiently peaceable aspect, her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the leading members of the court, intends taking a trip up the Mediterranean next year, and honouring with a visit, during her marine excursion, some of the southern isles.

So fond are her Majesty and the Prince Consort of music, says the *Globe*, that they cause all the royal children to be instructed more or less in the divine art. Such was the case with King George the Third's numerous family; several of whom became accomplished performers on various instruments. The Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth, was an excellent violoncello-player. All the princesses excelled on the pianoforte. The King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge were good violin-players; and the latter has, until a recent period, taken a part in a quartet with Major Stephens, his equerry, and Blagrove, like a steady musician.

VISCOUNT BRACKLEY, M.P.—By accounts received in town from Worsley-hall, Lancashire, not the slightest hopes are entertained of the recovery of the noble lord, who was sinking fast. The demise of his lordship will occasion a vacancy in the representation of North Staffordshire.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS.—We notice that meetings in support of the Hungarians are still continued in various parts of England and Scotland. At a meeting held at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, on Thursday evening, Lord Dudley Stuart said:—

England will not abandon Hungary under any circumstances; we will abide by her [cheers]. By holding such meetings as these through the country, the feelings of the people of England will be so strongly expressed, as to strengthen the good intentions of Lord Palmerston [cheers]—and her Majesty's Government, to induce them to intercede in favour of Hungary, for the purpose of inducing Austria to act with forbearance and respect towards a conquered though most heroic people. If it was true that Austria was successful, then was that success most inglorious, for when single-handed they were beaten in every battle and put disgracefully to flight, till they brought hordes of Russian bayonets to their aid, and by overwhelming numbers secured a disgraceful triumph. If the rule of Austria over Hungary be enforced, that rule will be an usurpation—but let us at all events hope that the young Emperor of Austria, yet in the morning of youth and rule, would shudder at and repudiate the atrocities of the butcher Haynau, who murdered his prisoners in cold blood, hung clergymen, and flogged women, disgracing even the horrors of war by acts of unexampled barbarity [hear, hear].

The noble lord, amidst great cheering, moved the first resolution:—

That the destruction of Hungarian independence by the combined armies of a sovereign not legally entitled to the crown and of a foreign foe, only renders it more imperative on Englishmen to express their sympathy with oppressed patriots, who have, in common with all mankind, an indefeasible right to a government of their own choice, and whose liberties are moreover confirmed by positive compact, and are consecrated by time and historical records.

Mr. J. T. Serle seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The following resolutions were also carried:—

That an address be presented to Lord Palmerston, in the hope that English diplomacy may successfully interfere to secure for the Hungarian nation its own historical liberties, instead of mere fusion with the remainder of the Austrian territories.

That this meeting desires that this expression of its sentiments should be communicated to Kossuth, and to all who may have shown themselves to the last worthy to be his coadjutors, with the sincere aspiration that a day of congratulation may succeed this occasion of painful condolence.

ONE OF THE LONGEST ANSWERS ever lodged in Chancery since the remarkable case of "Small *versus* Attwood" has just been filed; the original bill was filed by a leading railway company against a carrier in Blackfriars, who had brought actions against the company to recover for lost parcels and to try the validity of the charges, amounting to about £200; and this bill was of great length. The answer occupied seventy-three parchment skins of the largest size.

## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (SEPTEMBER).

FIRST for "Old Ebony!"—old, but neither dull nor feeble. *BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE* opens with an article which few English people will care to read, on the abandoned "Scottish Marriage and Registration Bills." Their promoters are reprobated as attempting to spoil a well-working law for the sake of completing a theory; and their withdrawal by the Government warmly praised as an act of deference to national feelings. The story of "The Caxtons," takes a long stride, landing its heroes in the Australian bush, where they multiply their capital by four in as many years. Some whose eyes are turned thitherward as to a land of promise, may thank us for the following:—

"Night in Australia! How impossible to describe its beauty! Heaven seems, in that new world, so much nearer to earth! Every star stands out so bright and particular, as if fresh from the time when the Maker willed it. And the moon like a large silvery sun;—the least object on which it shines so distinct and so still. Now and then a sound breaks the silence, but a sound so much in harmony with the solitude that it only deepens its charms. Hark! the low cry of a night-bird, from yonder glen amidst the small gray gleaming rocks. Hark! as night deepens, the bark of the distant watchdog, or the low strange howl of his more savage species, from which he defends the fold. Hark! the echo catches the sound, and flings it sportively from hill to hill—farther, and farther, and farther down, till all again is hushed, and the flowers hang noiseless over your head, as you ride through a grove of the giant gum-trees. Now the air is literally charged with the odours, and the sense of fragrance grows almost painful in its pleasure. You quicken your pace, and escape again into the open plains, and the full moonlight, and through the slender trees catch the gleam of the river, and in the exquisiteness of the atmosphere, hear the soothing sound of its murmur.

"And this land [exclaims Caxton] has become the heritage of our people! Methinks I see, as I gaze around, the scheme of the All-benevolent Father disentangling itself clear through the troubled history of mankind. How mysteriously, while Europe rears its populations, and fulfils its civilizing mission, these realms have been concealed from its eyes—divulged to us just as civilization needs the solution of its problems; a vent for feverish energies, baffled in the crowd; offering bread to the famished, hope to the desperate; in very truth enabling the 'New World to redress the balance of the Old.' Here, what a Latinum for the wandering spirits,

"On various seas by various tempests toss'd."

Here, the actual *Held* passes before our eyes. From the hub of the exiles scattered over this harder Italy, who cannot see in the future,

"A race from whence new Alban sires shall come,

And the long glories of a future Rome?"

"Autobiography—Chateaubriand's *Memoirs*," is the title of an article which seems to us a model specimen of modern reviewing, blending, in a most judicious degree, general dissertation with individual criticism. The autobiographies of Gibbon, Hume, and Scott, are contrasted with those of Rousseau, Alfieri, and Goethe, Lamartine and Chateaubriand. The modest simplicity of the former—or, at all events, the good sense which taught them to 'assume the virtue if they had it not'—certainly looks very favourably beside the excessive vanity of the Frenchman, and the pride of the Italian and the German. "Vanity and jealousy," it is said, with much severity, but not, we fear, unjustly—"vanity of themselves, jealousy of others—are the great failings which have hitherto tarnished the character and disfigured the biography of literary men." An enumeration of the great men of our own country who have left the record of their lives to be sought for in their works, is concluded thus:—"The Englishmen devoted their lives to the public service, and bestowed not a thought on its illustration by themselves; the French mainly thought of themselves when acting in the public service, and considered it mainly as a means of elevation and self-laudation to themselves." True to his colours, the writer accounts for this diversity on the ground of a difference of national character; but palliates the blame dealt out to Frenchmen, by enlarging on the strong temptations to which the literati are exposed under a democratic government:—

"In England, literary distinction is neither the only nor the greatest passport to celebrity. Aristocratic influences remain, and still possess the deepest hold of the public mind: statesmen exist, whose daily speeches in parliament render their names as household words. Fashion exercises an extraordinary and almost inexplicable sway, especially over the fairest part of creation. How celebrated soever an author may be, he will in London soon be brought to his proper level, and a right appreciation of his situation. He will see himself at once eclipsed by an old nobleman, whose name is fraught with historic glory; by a young marquis, who is an object of solicitude to the mothers and daughters in the room; by a parliamentary orator, who is beginning to acquire distinction in the senate house. We hold this state of things to be eminently favourable to the right character of literary men; for it saves them from trials before which, it is all but certain, both their good sense and their virtue would succumb. But in Paris this salutary check upon individual vanity and presumption is almost entirely wanting. The territorial aristocracy is confiscated and destroyed; titles of honour are abolished; historic names are almost forgotten in the ceaseless whirl of present events; parliamentary orators are in general unpopular, for they are for the most part on the side of power. Nothing remains but the government of mind. The intellectual aristocracy is all in all,

It makes and unmake kings alternately; produces and stops revolutions; at one time calls a new race to the throne, at another consigns them with disgrace to foreign lands. Cabinets are formed out of the editors of newspapers, intermingled with a few bankers, whom the public convulsions have not yet rendered insolvent; prime ministers are to be found only among successful authors. . . . They unite in their persons the fame of Mr. Fox and the lustre of Sir Walter Scott; often the political power of Mr. Pitt with the celebrity of Lord Byron."

The truth of this is to us matter rather of indignation and shame than of boasting. The characters of Chateaubriand and Lamartine are finely sketched. The similarity of their origin and career—the ardent imagination, the generous feelings, the extreme sensitiveness, the courage without firmness, the preponderance of the feminine over the manly in their composition—these and other points of resemblance and contrast in the two great champions of opposite opinions, are exhibited with equal ability and candour. The "Moral and Social Condition of Wales" is discussed in a tone that will infallibly stir up the hot blood of Cambria. Lamentation over "the prevalence of diseased political and moral feeling" among the people of the Principality, is mingled with invective against Dissenters and rebukes for the Church. One person in ten is put down as representing the number of adherents to the Establishment, in a country where the offenders are only as one to 3,000, and the criminals as one to 35,000. It is admitted in one place to be a wonder that the Church should have continued to exist at all under the weight of its abuses; and in another, that "but for the efforts of Dissenters, Christianity would by this time have fallen into desuetude" throughout the nation. Elsewhere, Dissent is identified with democracy, and that again with everything frightful. The writer winds up with a piece of petty personality alike surprising and pitiable:—

"It is only a short time since that Vincent, of London notoriety [his prominence at the Paris Peace Congress will give him almost European celebrity] made a successful visit to South Wales, lecturing in the Baptist chapels, wherever he went, on the *Claims of the Age*, on the *Rights of Woman*, on the *Claims of Labour*, and the other usual clap-trap subjects. At Swansea, though it is a poor compliment to the good sense of its inhabitants, he actually succeeded in getting one of his meetings presided over by a gentleman who had once been mayor of the town, and he lined his pockets at the expense of not a few persons calling themselves respectable, and pretending to be people of discernment. The lecturer, in his handbills posted on the walls of Swansea and Tenby, called himself simply Henry Vincent; but in the smaller towns, such as Llanelli and Caermathen, he gave himself out as Henry Vincent, *Esquire!*"

It is refreshing to turn from this to the "Strayed Reveller"—a piece of caustic but kindly criticism on a poem so entitled, which—the criticism, not the poem—we recommend to the perusal of all young gentlemen who pretend to "nerves of gossamer" and to have been "suckled with dew."

"The Royal Progress" is celebrated as heartily as if by an expectant laureate. The maintenance of monarchy in England is gratefully attributed to the circumstance of the sovereign happening to be a young and handsome lady, uniting in herself the virtues and the graces of her sex. Gallantry is doubtless a valuable auxiliary to loyalty; but we think enlightened friends of monarchy would prefer that "the throne be established in righteousness." "Christopher under Canvass," is as eloquent and sagacious as ever. The torrent of his talk still flows on, deep, broad, and flashing—scarcely possible to be followed, much less described.

The *ECLECTIC*, though not of unusual excellence, possesses solid merit. In pursuance of its pertinacious hostility to State-churchism, it attempts to ascertain the "Revenues of the Church;" and whatever the correctness of its calculations, the care with which they have been prepared is obvious. By several methods, tithe is valued at six millions sterling per annum; and other sources of income are estimated at four millions. The duplicity of which the hierarchy and clergy have been guilty in the matter, is clearly proved from a comparison of their returns at different periods; and is censured as it deserves. The "Early Life of Chateaubriand" is treated with less ability, perhaps, than in the article to which we have above referred; but in a bold, outspoken spirit, as the following will testify:—

"The feeling of *loyalty*, in all its developments, is one of the most debasing of which the mind of man is susceptible, but it can lead to nothing more disgraceful than the conduct of the French nobility at the outset of the Revolution. They abandoned their wives, their families, and their friends, to the vengeance of an infuriated populace, and basely ran away, only to return in company with foreign armies; and when they did return, their first exploit was to extract from the nation, in the shape of an enormous indemnity, a reward for their infamy. But this has always been the case in France, where the upper classes seem to have a proneness to corruption perfectly marvellous. They are never to be depended upon for the support of any government, good or bad. Their first impulse is to hide their silver spoons. They have no public spirit, no self-dependence. . . . Let these gentlemen, however, perorate as they please. Nothing can keep up a corrupt government, when once the people are put in motion; and the dastards who ran away at the first angry shout of the crowd, are not the

men who can restore monarchy in France against the will of an enlightened public. If there be any Chateaubriands now reclining on foreign sofas, and strolling in voluntary exile on foreign *trottoirs*, let them make haste to give up their illusions. Another Robespierre may be possible. We think we see him ready to step to the helm, if the middle classes allow themselves to be deceived by the foolish cry of a fanatic crew for a return to monarchy; and then, *vis à vis*. We do not think, however, that a second Reign of Terror is a necessary episode of the Revolution of 1848. It will only become so if that violent, but fortunately weak, party called the Reactionists, obtain by mere accident power to work their complete will."

The "Curiosities of Glass-making" is the subject of a very interesting paper, founded on a recent work by Mr. Apsley Pellatt, who is known to our readers in other capacities than that of an eminent glass-manufacturer. "Werne's Expedition to the White Nile" is the title of a well-written, entertaining article, for one extract from which we must make room:—

"Nothing can make up to the traveller for the want of the historical element. Where that exists, the earth itself seems in the stillness of the night to utter audible sounds, imperfect revelations of the past. At least, you expect something like this; you interrogate it, you listen, you meditate, you imagine, you converse with the shades of the dead. Everything for you is invested with associations. Here you behold the birthplace of some great poet or philosopher; there, in Greece, for example, you say, Socrates sat and talked, and Plato and Xenophon listened. In yonder street, by the solitary palm-tree, Aspasia's beauty passed, flashing before the beholders like a star; and down there upon the plain, the fiery and aspiring demos of Athens thronged tumultuously to listen to matchless eloquence. Other associations, different, but scarcely less poetical, people the shores of the Nile. Three deep layers of interest stretch along their whole extent, from the Mediterranean far up towards the interior—the traditions of Scripture, the associations of classical times, and the upper network of details spread over the whole by Mohamedan history. To travel profitably, therefore, in Egypt, a man should be familiar with all the events and annals of mankind. It is not enough to be a diligent student of the Scriptures, neither will it do to study exclusively the remains of classical antiquity; you must understand the Arab character, influenced by the tenets of El-Islam, and be familiar with those wonderful narratives which Europe knows under the name of 'The Thousand and One Nights.'"

"The Works of William Etty" are described in an eulogistic but discriminating manner by a writer whose style we recognise in several articles on artistic subjects that have recently enriched the *Eclectic*. He is evidently at home in the studio, and is deeply imbued with the poetry as well as familiar with the technicalities of art. He is by no means so scandalized as one of our contemporaries at the undraped figures in which this great painter delights; but puts down such "embarrassment to either deficiency of culture or sickliness of feeling," in which we heartily agree. "Hinton's Doctrine of Immortality," as expounded in his "Athanasia," is explained and approved: anything coming from that remarkably clear-headed theologian is worthy of grave consideration. "Sir Charles Lyell's Second Visit to the United States" is reviewed in an admirable spirit. While his half-hearted sympathy for the Abolitionists is rebuked, the great superiority of his narrative in all the qualifications that should distinguish it, is cheerfully admitted. His direct and incidental testimony to the efficacy of the voluntary principle, and to the morally beneficial influence of republican institutions, is forcibly brought out; and his statements of the thorough earnestness which distinguishes the Unitarians of America are repeated and commented on with a gratifying catholicity. A long and valuable dissertation on "Austria and Hungary" closes the number.

What has come to our old friend TAIT? Only in size, shape, and externals, is he his former self. Where is Gilfillan, with his keen criticisms and his wondrous rhapsodies? Where De Quincy, the opium-eater, with his universal knowledge, his wheel-within-wheel digressions, and strange eloquence? Even Percy B. St. John's novel-spinning was better than the heavy columns of unbroken dullness that now meet the eye, and tire the most patient reader. Only one single scintillation of genius can we discover throughout the present number, and that in the postscript: here it is:—"It has been said that the French Government has thrown cold water on the [Peace] Congress, by setting the fountains to play in honour of the members."

The religious magazines—the CHRISTIAN REFORMER, the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN and the MISSIONARY RECORD of the United Presbyterian Church—present no feature of particular interest. The CHRISTIAN TREASURY contains one or two excellent pieces.

The VEGETARIAN ADVOCATE commences a new volume. Its columns show much activity among the anti-flesh-eaters in the extension of their opinions and practices.

Among the minor periodicals, SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE deserves honourable mention. It is this month adorned with two really excellent engravings, and contains several meritorious papers. The imaginary diary of the "Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton," would be invaluable if it were as authentic as it is natural and harmonious. What would we not

give for a veritable record of the conversations of Milton and Marvel, and to know by what steps came about that disastrous estrangement between the great poet and his wife, which made him so unhappy, and has given his detractors so much occasion of abuse?

The PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL, and ELIZA COOK'S JOURNAL, we are glad to perceive, continue to improve. "Excerpts from the Diary of a Crotchety Curate," in the former, and Silverpen's illustration of political economy in the story of "John Ashmore," in the latter, will be welcomed by many minds of the better sort among our masses—minds groping about after spiritual truth on the one hand, and struggling for social advancement on the other. Success to them all!

*National Evils and Practical Remedies, with the Plan of a Model Town. Accompanied by an Examination of some important Moral and Political Problems.* By JAMES SILK BUCKINGHAM. London: Peter Jackson.

THERE is an air of professional philanthropy, of egotism and book-making, about this volume, unfortunate alike for the author and his work. Of Mr. Buckingham we may as well say at once, that we take him to be a sincerely benevolent, as well as an undoubtedly talented, man—that he has done much, not only to enlarge our knowledge of other lands, but to awake our sympathies for their inhabitants, and to ameliorate the general condition of humanity—that he was certainly, at the commencement of his public life, an injured, and has since been an unsuccessful, man. He has acquired the unfortunate reputation of being a schemer—unfortunate, even when dissociated, as it should be in his case, from the idea of personal interest. Were he a wiser man, we think, he would have omitted much in this volume that will tend to confirm, while designed to remove, this impression. Throughout a long preface, he recapitulates the many instances in which he has suffered from the "too early propagation of opinions" which time has since induced the world to adopt. He predicted the abolition of slavery, and it has since been accomplished; he denounced the corn-laws, and they have been repealed; he measured the extent of ancient Nineveh, and fixed the site of the Tower of Babel, and his conclusions, at first treated as "groundless conjectures," are now confirmed. Still more provocative of a smile, is the opening passage of his Introduction:—

"The first idea of preparing for publication that portion of the present volume which recommends the great principle of associated labour, skill, and capital, with proportionable division of profits, and the design of a model town, on an improved plan, for the more effectual realization of all its advantages—was conceived, while seated alone upon the quay at Calais, waiting for the arrival of the steam-packet from Dover, at the close of September, 1848."

Who can forbear the parallel—Gibbon sitting upon the fragment of an old Roman column, beneath the shadow of the Colosseum, listening to the hymn of barefooted friars treading the courts of a temple once sacred to Jupiter, and meditating a history of the "Decline" of the vastest empire of antiquity—Buckingham, seated on the quay at Calais, watching the approach of the steamboat,—fit type of the spirit of a progressive age,—and giving birth to the idea of a regenerative principle and a model city?

This Introduction, it should be observed, is headed—"Evils of Communism, Benefits of Association." Of the former, to our disappointment, we find nothing more throughout the whole volume. A fair exposition of the communistic theory,—an exposure of its fallacious calculations and mischievous results,—and a contrast of these with the sounder principles and safer working of the associative theory, is certainly due to the reader. As it is, we are left with the mere intimation of the author's "profound conviction of the evils of Communism." A Communist would say, he had borrowed all of Communism that was likely to be well received by the public, at the same time gratifying their prejudice against the thing itself.

After informing us of the circumstances under which the book was produced—by way of apology, we suppose, as is required, for the evidently hasty manner in which it has been got up—Mr. Buckingham proceeds to quote largely from a pamphlet entitled, "ONE, MANIFOLD, or SYSTEM," by the Rev. Shergold Boone, Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Paddington,—a mystical affair, to the effect, that as system pervades the material and moral universe, so should it be made obviously manifest in human society; but offering no practical suggestion to that end. Here our author interposes with his "Plan of a Model Town."

Not immediately, however, is that unfolded to the expectant reader. He is but at the threshold. He must first accompany the author through an examination—or rather, review—of the "Existing Evils of Society." Ignorance, intemperance, national prejudice, commercial restrictions, war, are the subjects of successive chapters; but nothing is adduced worthy of particular remark. Competition,—the rivalry of manufacturers, agriculturists,

merchants, tradesmen, artisans, labourers, producers and consumers, capital and poverty—every class striving with another class, and its own members striving with each other—is put down, as it ought to be, as one of the greatest obstacles to the general welfare. Of political economists, it is justly said:—

"This class of writers and thinkers, to whom the world is indebted for careful researches and painful investigation on all matter connected with the production of wealth and the laws of commerce or exchange, and most of whose maxims or doctrines are sound and true, have, nevertheless, strangely overlooked all the evils of competition, while they have dilated on its benefits; and been so absorbed in the consideration of the best means for producing the largest amount of wealth, that they have almost altogether disregarded the far more important question of how best to promote the *equitable distribution* of the wealth actually created, so that its enjoyments should be spread over the largest surface, and the greatest number of human beings, but especially its producers, made to share most beneficially in the pleasures and advantages which its possession commands."

The monstrous social diversities of modern civilization, and the political peril consequent thereon, are forcibly exhibited; while the principle of combination, as exemplified, however imperfectly, in our great railway, gas, and waterwork companies, is indicated as the obvious remedy for this anomalous and dangerous condition of things. The large number of the destitute and criminal population of every country of Europe, is pointed out, and their claims to relief and elevation advocated with an earnest benevolence; and, lastly, the opposition between interest and duty in the case of several professions, and between their prosperity and the general good, is stated as a grave, though less obvious, obstacle to social improvement. Medical men, lawyers, and soldiers, are regarded as being directly interested in the prevalence of disease, of quarrels, and of war—the very evils which they are supposed to prevent or counteract. There is some truth, certainly, in the representation; though we think the author has made too much of it. Still less do we like his proposed remedy for the evil—that of making doctors and lawyers the salaried servants of the State, independent of their patients and clients, and, therefore, it is presumed, directly interested in the prevention of sickness and of litigation; while men of war receive the same payment in time of peace as in time of war, prize money and other conditional emoluments and honours being abolished. This, indeed, is an error running through the whole of Mr. Buckingham's work. The State, the State—meaning by that, not society, but Government, which is but an instrument of society for specific purposes—is with him far too much. He speaks in one place of the phrase, "paternal Government" as a concentrated "explanation of all the duties which rulers owe to their people, and which the people owe to those who govern them." The substitution of a metaphorical adjective for argument has been fruitful in theological misconceptions beyond any similar cause; and in politics this "pregnant phrase" we regard as pregnant only with mischief.

We must now proceed to the chief topic of Mr. Buckingham's book—his proposal to form a "model town and associated community." The city, as it lies before us in all the beauty of lithograph, accompanied by an explanatory key, is foursquare, a mile each way—with an eye, perhaps, to the conciliation of transcendentalists as well as utilitarians, combining spiritual significance with architectural convenience; traversed by direct and diagonal roads, covered and open walks; constructed chiefly of iron, as at once durable and sightly; adorned and refreshed by fountains at the corners of the streets; illuminated by an electric light, from the summit of a lofty tower in the centre, while a clock, Janus-faced we suppose, regulates the movements of the inhabitants; dotted by elegant and spacious structures, restaurants, baths, reading-rooms, lecture and concert halls, churches, and municipal offices; the houses of the working-classes form the outer, of the genteel people the inner, and of the nobility the inmost square—for the notion of equality is dismissed as too Utopian for this practical project; retail bazaars and wholesale stores occupy the intervening spaces, while slaughter-houses, factories, and foundries, are forbidden to come within half-a-mile of this city of the smokeless sky and perfumed atmosphere—a territory of 10,000 acres surrounding it. The fortunate inhabitants, restricted to 10,000 in number, will be divided on entrance into industrial classes, according to a table which the all-careful projector has already prepared—employed in labour so light, brief, and pleasant, as scarcely to deserve the name—and receive, not wages, but a monthly advance, according to their position, in the currency of the city; a periodical division of profits taking place, proportionate, of course. But how is this to be secured? inquires the anxious reader. By raising a capital of £4,000,000, replies the prospectus, in £20 shares; each inhabitant to hold at least one share, and not more than five hundred; his votes in the management of everything being co-equal to the number of his shares. Whether that will suit their means, and whether it will accomplish the great desidera-

tum of lessening the power of capital over labour, working men can judge. They will, of course, be ready enough to abandon the use of beer, wine, spirits, tobacco, fire-arms, and swords; all of which, notwithstanding Mr. Buckingham's ardent advocacy of free-trade, are strictly prohibited, and if smuggled in, detection to be punished by forfeiture and expulsion. We had almost forgotten to say that the city is entitled "Victoria," in honour of our Queen, and as an emblem of the moral victory which its example will gain over all the "ills humanity is heir to." Whether its royal namesake will sanction the establishment of this *imperium in imperio* in the heart of her dominions, is quite another question.

However lightly we may treat this precise proposal, we do not feel at liberty to decline the serious discussion of the principle which it is supposed to embody—that of association for industrial and social purposes. Every observant man must see that nearly every trade and profession followed in this country (not to extend the sphere of illustration) is crowded to a degree that precludes adequate remuneration or profit—that the workman is either overworked or unemployed, scarcely able, generally speaking, to meet present pressing wants, still less to provide for instruction, enjoyment, misfortune, old age—that every tradesman is harassed by anxiety, the keenness of competition reducing his gains, while it enhances his expenditure. Every thoughtful man must admit that this is not necessary in the nature of things—that it is not the result of machinery, nor of over-population—that it will not be remedied, however partially relieved, either by free-trade or emigration. A moment's reflection shows us that "over-production" is all nonsense, while there remains a single human being who is not as comfortable as outward appliances can make him—that the excess of production over consumption is wealth, capital; therefore, economical consumption is equivalent to rapid production—that the number of persons engaged in exchange should bear as small a proportion as possible to the number of those employed in production—and that the number of those occupied in any given branch of production should be proportioned, as nearly as possible, to the demand for that which they produce. In order to secure these desiderata, it is necessary to combine men in such a way as to make their labour most productive, and, at the same time, to lessen their consumption without decreasing their comfort—to substitute a few large stores for numerous little shops—to apportion, by some better means than the rise and fall of markets, the ratio of supply and demand—and to render labour easily transferable from one department of industry to another, by educating the workman to more than one pursuit. If to this be added, the conversion of the operative into the joint-proprietor—giving him a share in the stock, and a participation in the profits—a great moral advantage will be gained. All this may be done without any equalization of property, or even of wages. This seems to be the principle of Mr. Buckingham's book—a principle for which we were prepared by various conflicting political economists—Stuart Mills, Babbage, Carey, Bastiat, and Chevalier; as well as their antagonists. *Condé* and *Louis Blanc*. The testimonies which Mr. Buckingham adduces from these and other writers, both as to the soundness and the success of this principle, constitute a valuable portion of his volume. One or two passages we must extract. Mr. Babbage says:

"It would be of great importance if, in every large establishment, the mode of payment could be so arranged, that every person employed should derive advantage from the success of the whole; and that the profits of each individual should advance, as the factory itself produced profit, without the necessity of making any change in the wages."

Of Fourier's system, the most eminent of our English economists, Mr. J. Stuart Mills, says:

"This system does not contemplate the abolition of private property, nor even of inheritance; on the contrary, it avowedly takes into consideration, as an element in the distribution of the produce, capital as well as labour. It proposes that the operations of industry should be carried on by associations of about two thousand members, combining their labour on a district of about a quarter of a league in extent, under the guidance of chiefs selected by themselves. In the distribution, a certain *minimum* is first assigned for the subsistence of every member of the community, whether capable or not of labour. The remainder of the produce is shared in certain proportions, to be determined beforehand, among the three elements of labour, capital, and talent. The capital of the community may be owned in unequal shares by different members, who would, in that case, receive, as in any other joint-stock company, proportional dividends. The claim of each person on the share of the produce apportioned to the talent, is estimated by the grade or rank which the individual occupies in the several groups of labourers to which he or she belongs, these grades being in all cases conferred by the choice of his or her companions.

"The remuneration, when received, would not, of necessity, be expended or enjoyed in common; there would be separate *ménages*, or households, for all who preferred them; and no other community of living is contemplated, than that all the members of the association should reside in the same pile of buildings, for saving of labour and expense, not only in building, but in every branch of domestic economy; and in order that (by the whole

buying and selling operations of the community being performed by a single agent) the enormous portions of the produce of industry now carried off by the profits of mere distributors, might be reduced to the smallest amount possible.

"Far, however, from looking upon any of the various classes of Socialists with any approach to disrespect, I honour the intentions of almost all who are publicly known in that character, as well as the arguments and talents of several; and I regard them, taken collectively, as one of the most valuable elements of human improvement now existing, both from the impulse they give to the reconsideration and discussion of all the most important questions, and from the ideas they have contributed to many—ideas from which the most advanced supporters of the existing order of society have still much to learn."

As to the operation of the principle, Mr. Buckingham quotes the testimony of various travellers to the success of the numerous associations existing in the United States, and adduces his own experiment of the kind upon the *Calcutta Journal*, the arbitrary suppression of which by the Indian authorities is generally known. We can only make room for a short passage from "Past, Present, and Future," the work of Mr. Carey, an able political philosopher, and himself an American citizen:—

"The habit of association is seen exercising the most beneficial influence in every action of life, and it is most seen where wealth and population abound—in the states of New England. There, we see a net-work of association so exceeding what is elsewhere to be seen, as to defy comparison. The shipwright and the merchant, the more advanced and less active capitalist, unite with the master in the ownership of the vessel; and all unite with the crew in the division of the oil which is the result of the cruise. The great merchant, the little capitalist, the skilful manufacturer, the foundry-master, the engineer, the workman, and the girl who tends the loom, unite in the ownership of the immense mill; and millions of yards of cloth are furnished to the world by this combined effort on the part of individuals, who, if they worked alone, could not have produced thousands."

On the remaining sections of Mr. Buckingham's volume—those on taxation, financial reform, emigration, colonization, a new reform bill, and the regeneration of Ireland—we cannot now comment. In treating so largely on one topic of his work, we have followed his own estimate of its importance. We wish, indeed, he had restricted himself in this volume to its discussion. He might very advantageously have extended the arguments and statements which he has given us thereon. It is to many the question of the age—it must be to all thoughtful, patriotic, and religious men, a problem important in proportion to its difficulty, and becoming the more difficult the longer its solution is delayed. Christians generally have too long neglected doing what they might for the physical welfare of men—have too much forgotten the power of circumstances in the formation of character—while those whom they deem infidels and revolutionists are constantly appealing to *their* book, and the example of *their* founders (rightly or wrongly) in support of an equality of condition and a community of goods. Voluntaries, especially, are bound to show, that while they deny the right of the State to feed, instruct, and employ the people, they do not forget the obligation of society to care for every one of its members. If Mr. Buckingham's volume succeeds in awaking such to a consideration of the subject, and to a participation of his truly Christian spirit, though his "Model Town" never rise an inch above the paper on which alone it now exists, and his "Associated Community" take its place with Plato's Republic and More's Utopia, he will not lose his reward.

**PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.**—In consequence of the approval given to the proposal at the late Drury-lane meeting, the council has resolved that the title of the Association should henceforth be "The National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association." It was also decided that a national conference shall be convened in London at an early day, to consider in what manner a national agitation can be most effectively conducted, and that delegates shall be invited to attend this conference from all the financial and reform associations throughout the kingdom, and from public meetings held to elect delegates in all the principal towns.

**FEMALE MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.**—The Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes have just opened a model lodging-house in Hatton-garden, for unmarried females of good character. The premises are done up in a style of comfort which is surprising, considering the moderate charge—2s. 4d. a week—payable in advance, for which the accommodation is provided. There is accommodation for about sixty females, each having a separate bed in a separate compartment, and light, fire, washing, and the use of culinary utensils; everything, in short, which could be had in a private house, except their food, which each inmate provides for herself. There is also a general sitting-room, and a library containing various instructive volumes, all characterised by their moral tendency.

M. Cormenin, the distinguished *publicist*, intends commencing the publication of a weekly journal, at a reduced price, to be circulated amongst the lower classes of the population throughout the country. Its articles will be written in a plain familiar style, so as to bring them within the comprehension of the most illiterate.

#### GLEANINGS.

The London and North-Western Railway Company charge the Buckinghamshire Company no less than £22,000 as their share of the expenses incurred in the celebrated battle of the gauges.

The thirteen metropolitan gas companies possess twenty-two establishments for manufacturing gas, and their annual consumption of coal is 350,000 tons.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* shows that a "prophetic soul" distinguishes Lord J. Russell as well as *Hamlet*. A long time ago his lordship wrote: "Could the Methodists be invested by some revolution with the absolute power which Rome once possessed, there is reason to fear, unless checked by the genius of a more humane age, the Conference would equal Rome itself in the spirit of persecution."

We find from the *New York Anti-Slavery Standard* that in an interview with Mr. Garrison, Father Mathew intimated that he was not sure there was any prohibition of slavery in the Scriptures. "But there is a plain one here!" said Mr. Garrison, pointing to his own breast. He then reminded Father Mathew that he had signed an address, with Daniel O'Connell, urging the Irish in America to identify themselves with the abolitionists. "Yes," replied the father, "it brought upon me a good deal ofodium!"—This is pitiful. On such grounds the "apostle" refused to attend an anti-slavery meeting.

In one day, we learn from the *Perth Courier*, the Duke of Athol with his single gun brought down 24 head of deer. The *Daily News* questions whether the most accomplished butcher of our time has ever slaughtered so many cattle in one day as his Grace has slaughtered deer; for this is not hunting but slaughtering.

The Duke of Wellington has presented a number of books, on agricultural subjects, to the agricultural reading society which has been established at Much Wenlock, Salop.

**THE SOLE CAUSE.**—A tombstone in New Jersey, United States, bears the following epitaph:—"Died of thin shoes, A.D. 1849."

**CHEWED WORDS.**—Never *chew* your words. Open your mouth, and let the voice come out. A student once asked, "Can virchue, fortichude, gratichude, or quietichude, dwell with a man who is a stranger to rectichude?"

Mr. F. Douglas, in his *North Star*, quotes the following from an exchange paper:—"Mr. Duncan, who has a plantation on the Mississippi river, has lost ninety-one negroes by cholera. His other cattle were in usual health."

"The Prince of Wales, clad in the Highland garb," says a Scottish contemporary, "is often to be seen wandering among the hills in the vicinity of his parents' home."

Mr. G. T. Braine, who was obliged to suspend payment in the panic of 1848, has this week paid all his creditors in full, with thanks for that indulgent forbearance "through which he has been enabled to accomplish a speedy liquidation without undue sacrifice of property."

**A HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL** has been established in Dublin, on a large scale, and it will be shortly opened for patients.

Accounts from Brest state that the Trappists are about to form an agricultural establishment at Martiniique. Admiral Bruat has strongly recommended the French Government to give them its support.

**OSCAR**, King of Sweden, has turned teetotaler, and is sending teetotal missionaries throughout his country to detail the blessings of temperance.

**A SCOTCH STOIC.**—"Ah, John, you won't have me much longer. I shall never leave this bed alive." "Please theeself, Betty, and thee'll please me," returned John, with great equanimity. "I have been a good wife to you, John," persisted the dying woman. "Middlin', Betty, middlin'," responded the matter-of-fact husband.

The fees of Mr. Wakley, M.P., as one of the coroners of Middlesex, amounted last year to £4,015.

**MR. KAY SHUTTLEWORTH** is at present staying at the baths of Lenchon, in the Pyrenees, for the recovery of his health. We are enabled to say, from competent authority, that it is gradually improving.

The Bishop of Calcutta is dangerously ill.

Austria has obtained that the navigation of the Po shall henceforward be free.

A shot is stated, by the *Glasgow Chronicle*, to have been invented in that city by a workman, which is filled with a peculiar powder, and becomes red hot for military purposes within twenty seconds of being fired from the gun!

**ABBY HUTCHINSON.**—The *Worcester (U.S.) Spy* states that the late Miss Abby Hutchinson, now Mrs. Ludlow Patten, lies very ill at the Home Mansion, in Milford, New Hampshire, though there are great hopes of her recovery.

It is said that "Fortune knocks once, at least, at every man's door;" but a good author describes the knock often as "a runaway one."

The famous name, Campbell, is derived from two Gaelic words, signifying wry-nose, and the meaning of Cameron is wry-mouth.

Madame Jenny Lind has been some time on the continent, in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, where she has retired for a season in the pursuit of health.

**EXTRAORDINARY MUTUAL ATTACHMENT.**—A most singular occurrence (says the *Hull Packet*) has just taken place at Owthorne, near Patrington, in Holderness. Lately a fine male fox made his appearance among a flock of lambs belonging to a widow at that place, and became so much attached to one of the lambs that he could not be driven away. The most extraordinary part of the whole affair is, however, that the lamb also declined to be parted from its strange companion, and now the pair are seen daily, seldom far from each other.

THE HARVEST.—TRADE.—Another week of most favourable weather has advanced the harvest very greatly in Yorkshire and the northern counties, whilst in the southern counties the grain crops are almost entirely secured. From all quarters the abundance and condition of the crops are spoken of as above an average. The potatoes are still in as good condition as in ordinary years. Whilst the price of corn is declining, trade of all kinds in the manufacturing and commercial districts continues extremely brisk. The improvement, too, has evidently reached Ireland, and many Irish buyers have this week visited the markets of Yorkshire and Lancashire.—*Leeds Mercury.*

GRANVILLE SHARPE IN HIS OLD AGE.—Like all men of that cast of mind, his humour was gay and festive. Among the barges which floated on a summer evening by the villa of Pope and the chateau of Horace Walpole, none was more constant or more joyous than that in which Granville Sharpe's harp or kettle-drum sustained the flute of one brother, the hautboy of another, and the melodious voices of their sisters. It was a concord of sweet sounds, typical, as it might seem, of the fraternal harmony which blessed their dwelling on the banks of that noble river. Much honest mirth gladdened that affectionate circle, and brother Granville's pencil could produce very passable caricatures when he laid aside his harp, fashioned, as he maintained, in exact imitation of that of the son of Jesse. To complete the resemblance, it was his delight, at the break of day, to sing to it one of the songs of Zion in his chamber, raised by many an intervening staircase far above the temple gardens, where young students of those times would often pause in their morning stroll to listen to the not unpleasing cadence, though the voice was broken by age, and the language was to them an unknown tongue. On one of their number he condescended to bestow a regard, the memory of which would still warm the heart, even were it chilled by as many years as had then blanched that venerable head. The one might have passed for the grandson of the other; but they met with mutual pleasure, and conversed with a confidence not unlike that of equals. And yet at this period Granville Sharpe was passing into a state, which in a nature less active and benevolent than his would have been nothing better than dotage. In him it assumed the form of a delirium; so calm, so busy, and giving birth to whims so kind-hearted as often to remind his young associate of Isaac Walton's saying that the very dreams of a good man are acceptable to God.—*Sir James Stephen's Essay.*

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted, that galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *elite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

## BIRTHS.

July 16, at Mount Hermon, Jamaica, the wife of the Rev. J. HUME, Baptist minister, of a son.  
August 26, at Cambewell, the wife of the Rev. J. CLARKE, missionary from Africa, of a daughter.  
August 26, at Friar's Cottage, Stafford, the wife of the Rev. T. S. CHALMERS, of a son.  
August 31, the wife of the Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Leeds, of a daughter.  
September 3, at Fulham, Mrs. NATHANIEL CHARSLEY, of a daughter.  
September 4, the wife of the Rev. J. VOLLE, of Princes End, Staffordshire, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

August 27, at the Independent Chapel, Ryde, I.W., by the Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, Mr. THOMAS SOUTHOOT, of Whitechapel, London, to MARY ANN MASTERS, of Ryde.  
August 28, at Salem Chapel, Cheltenham, by the Rev. H. Welsford, WALTER, third son of Mr. J. WILKINS, of Westbury, Wilts, to MARY, only daughter of the late E. WEDDON, Esq., of Gloucester.  
August 28, at St. Pancras, by the Rev. E. H. Lee, curate of Saltwood, Kent, ROBERT DOUGLAS HILL, Esq., to TREDIE HUTCHISON, eldest surviving daughter of the late T. E. BOWDICH, Esq., the African traveller.  
August 28, at St. Pancras, by the Rev. E. H. Lee, curate of Saltwood, Kent, PAUL FARRELL, Esq., B.C.L., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to EUGENIA KEIR, youngest daughter of the late T. E. BOWDICH, Esq.  
August 28, at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. E. Jones, Mr. W. VALENCE, of Devonport, to MARY, third daughter of Mr. WARREN, Supervisor of Inland Revenue, Plymouth.  
August 28, by license, at Loddiswell, Mr. JAMES BOURNE, of Cork, to Mrs. WOODFORD, widow, niece of R. Peck, Esq., of Hazlewood.

## DEATHS.

August 2, at Devonport, Corporal JOHN KIRKWOOD, of the 26th regiment Cameronians, son of the Rev. A. Kirkwood, Baptist minister, Berwick-on-Tweed.  
August 23, at Reading, aged 67, the Rev. Mr. BLIGH, late Baptist minister at Whitehaven.  
August 25, ANN, the beloved daughter of the Rev. R. TOZER, of Witney.  
August 27, at No. 39, Museum-street, in his 94th year, JAMES LOW, Esq., late of the East India House.  
August 28, at No. 1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars, CECILIA ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. G. YONGE.  
August 28, at the house of her son-in-law, W. T. S. Daniel, Esq., 21, John-street, Bedford-row, in the 83rd year of her age, SARAH, relict of the late Rev. A. W. TROLLOPE, D.D., formerly head classical master of Christ's Hospital, and rector of Colne Engaine, Essex.  
September 2, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 59, the Rev. GEORGE SAMPLE, pastor of the Baptist church meeting in the Tuthill-stairs. For several years Mr. Sample was pastor over the church meeting at New-court. He was a devoted and successful minister of the gospel, and staunch and consistent Nonconformist; and was esteemed by all denominations, and every class of the community, for his amiable disposition and conciliation.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been very inanimate and dull during the past week, and no important sales have taken place. A considerable amount of Stock, it is presumed from foreign holders, has been thrown upon the market, but no material alteration has taken place in consequence. Nothing else calculated in any way to act upon prices has occurred, and the range of quotations consequently shows little or no fluctuation. At present the market is firm, but the difference observable in the quotation of Consols for money and for the next account day, which is fixed for the 18th of October, indicates the speculative character of the transactions.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Cons. for Acc't.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$					
3 per Ct. Red.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$					
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities...	93 $\frac{1}{2}$					
India Stock...	199 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Bank Stock...	199 $\frac{1}{2}$					
Exchq. Bills...	42 pm.	40 pm.	40 pm.	42 pm.	42 pm.	43 pm.
India Bonds...	76 pm.	78 pm.	72 pm.	73 pm.	75 pm.	75 pm.
Long Annuity...	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16

The Foreign Stock Market has also been firm, although a very limited amount of business has been transacted. Mexican and Peruvian Securities have chiefly been dealt with, and have held altogether at fair quotations.

The Share Market has exhibited a dull and gloomy aspect. Speculators are apparently laying by, and this may partly account for the heaviness which has characterised the market; *why* they are laying by is another question. We are inclined ourselves to suspect that they are merely operating for a fall, and will be the first to take advantage of the low prices when shares are at the worst state. We would, therefore, advise all who are interested in railway property to hold on long and hard, for we believe that patience will be speedily rewarded by a much more favourable state of the market. We confess, indeed, that present appearances are disheartening. In one month Caledonian have receded 20 per cent., North Western £8 per share, Great Western £12, and York and Midland £9 per share, and Eastern Counties have dropped £1, and Great Northern £1 15s.; but all past experience has shown that such appearances are not a sufficient ground for calculations regarding the future. The half-yearly meetings of the companies continue to be held, but we cannot congratulate the public on their results. Without descending to particulars or specifying exceptions, we may safely say that they are on the whole unfavourable, and are by no means calculated to restore confidence in this class of securities. We are glad, however, to observe that the amount of calls for the current month will be only £865,054, and that they will be very moderate between this and January next. By that time, we think, the market will wear a different face.

The grain trade in Mark-lane yesterday was very dull, and business was done at lower rates. Accounts from the provinces continue to speak very favourably of the state of trade. At Leicester, Nottingham, Norwich, Halifax, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., labour has been in good demand, and there is a prospect of abundance of work for all classes.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brazil .....	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Account .....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ecuador .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch 4 per cent. .....	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ New.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	French 3 per cent. .....	54
Long Annuities .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Granada .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock.....	200	Mexican 5 per cent. new .....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock.....	253	Portuguese .....	28
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	108
June.....	43s.	Spanish 5 per cent. .....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Bonds.....	72s.	Ditto 3 per cent. .....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Ditto Passive.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 31.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 25th day of Aug., 1849.

## ISSUES DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued .....	27,790,130

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Government Debt.. 11,015,100

Rest .....	3,289,552	Government Debt.. 11,015,100
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,117,532	Other Securities .. 2,984,900
Other Deposits .....	9,536,827	Notes .. 9,339,360

Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,049,338	Gold and Silver Coin 969,723
		£27,790,130

## WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 25.

£	£
£34,546,249	£34,546,249

Dated the 30th day of Aug., 1849.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy-Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th, William IV., c. 85:—  
Wesleyan Chapel, Brixham, Devonshire.  
Bethania Chapel, Cardigan.  
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSIDED.  
GREAME, HENRY HORATIO, Lower Fountain-place, City-road, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

FOLETTI, MICHAEL, Somerford-street, Mile-end, looking-glass manufacturer.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, and Eagle-wharf, City-road, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

ACKROYD, WILLIAM, Bradford, Yorkshire, retailer of beer, Hill, Great James-street; Messrs. Terry and Watson, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

DOWELL, THOMAS, Monmouth, innkeeper, September 13, October 11: solicitors, Mr. Pugh, Hay, Brecon; and Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol.

FURNISS, DANIEL, Sheffield, beerhouse keeper, September 15, October 13: solicitors, Mr. Tattershall, Great James's-street, and Mr. Broadbent, Sheffield.

HARRIS, THOMAS, Liverpool, auctioneer, September 13, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Collins, King William-street; and Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.

KEMP, THOMAS REGINALD, Abchurch-lane, City, bill-broker, September 14, October 16: solicitor, Mr. Depree, Lawrence-lane.

MARTIN, THOMAS, Liverpool, merchant, September 11, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Bennett and Houseman, Brighton.

MORNO, GEORGE, Birmingham, hackneyman, September 15, October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

PENN, CHARLES, Liverpool, victualler, September 12, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Collins, King William-street; and Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 3.

Fresh up for this morning's market the receipts of Beasts from our principal grazing districts were again seasonably extensive; and the number of that description of stock on offer from abroad was large. Although the dead markets were well cleared of their last week's supply, the Beef trade here to-day was excessively heavy at barely last Monday's decline in the quotations. The highest figure for Beef was only 3s. 8d. per lbs., and at which a clearance was not effected. There was a slight falling off in the number of Sheep compared with those exhibited on this day so'nights. On the whole, we had a slight improvement in the demand for most breeds of Sheep, in the prices of which, however, we have no advance to notice. The prime old Downs were selling at 3s. 10d. per lbs. The "season" for Lamb is now rapidly drawing to a close. The supply to-day was moderately good, and a fair amount of business was transacted at full prices. With Calves we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied. The Veal trade was again dull, at unaltered quotations. Pigs, the supply of which was small, moved off slowly at barely stationary prices.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs
Friday...	11,860	369	300
Monday...	31,580	214	225
Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).			
Beef.....	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal.....	3s. 0d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton.....	2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Pork.....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.
Lamb.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 3.

Per lbs. by the carcass.		Inl. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Inferior Beef 2s.	2d. to 2s. 4d.	Mid. ditto	2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do	2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.	Prime ditto	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Prime large	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Veal.....	2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.
Prime small	2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.	Small Pork	3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.
Large Pork	3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.	Lamb	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Scarcely any alteration has occurred in our markets. The demand for Irish Butter in the past week was by no means active, but towards the close sellers made a slight concession to buyers, and effected sales to a moderate extent. Prices current—Carlow, 6s.; Clonmel and Carrick, 6s.; to 6s.; Waterford, 6s. to 6s.; Cork, 6s. to 6s.; Limerick, 5s. to 6s.; Sligo, 5s. to 6s.; Tralee, 5s. to 5s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on board. Foreign, of best quality, sold steadily, at 7s. to 8s.; other kinds slowly at from 5s. to 7s. per cwt.—Bacon.—Irish singed sides were sparingly dealt in at 5s. to 6s. American was a little more sought after at 4s. to 4s. per cwt., as in size and quality. For scalded middies there was a free demand at from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Hams in limited request at from 4s. to 7s. per cwt. Lard steady. Prices: Bladders, 4s. to 6s.; kegs and pails, 3s. to 4s. per cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 3.—We still note a very dull trade. The best and freshest parcels of Dorset Butter only are saleable at barely quoted prices, while all other qualities remain in stock to entail a heavy loss on the holder. Dorset, fine weekly, 8s. to 8s. per cwt.; do. middling, 6s. to 7s.; Devon, 6s. to 7s.; Fresh, 6s. to 1s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis range from 7d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 3.—In the absence of all demand for Hops prices remain without alteration from last week's currency. Under the influence of fine weather the hops are progressing favourably, and the duty of £95,000 finds backers.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The Seed Market was exceedingly dull. New Tares were freely offered at 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel, and new Canary at prices varying from 6s. to 7s. per qr. Mustardseed was about the same as on Monday last, and no material alteration took place in prices of other articles.

## BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 34s. to 42s.	—s. to —s.
Cow Grass [nominal].....	—s. to —s.
Linseed (per qr.).....	sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....	£9 0s. to £10 0s.
Trefoil (per cwt.).....	1s. to 1s.
Expessed, new (per last).....	£26 to £28
Ditto Cake (per ton).....	£4 5s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....	8s. to 10s.; brown, 8s. to 11s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....	16s. to 25s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....	60s. to 70s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)—s. to —s.	do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.
Caraway (per cwt.).....	28s. to 35s.; new, 30s. to 34s.
Rye Grass (per qr.).....	—s. to —s.

## FOREIGN SEEDS, &amp;c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	30s. to 40s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.	24s. to 42s.
Linseed (per qr.).....	Baltic 38s. to 42s.; Odessa, 40s. to 42s.
Linseed Cake (per ton).....	26 to £28
Rape Cake (per ton).....	£4 5s. to £4 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.).....	—s. to —s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.), 35s. to 35s.; Do. Dutch, 35s. to 35s.	
Tares (per qr.).....	small 24s. to 26s.; large, 28s. to 33s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Sept. 1.—Hot-house Grapes, Peaches, and Nectarines are plentiful. Pine-apples have not altered since our last account. Apricots are scarce, and so are Currants. Nuts in general are abundant. Friberts are more plentiful. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful, and the market continues overstocked with Melons and foreign Plums. Amongst Vegetables, Turnips may be obtained at from 8d. to 6d. a bunch. Carrots the same. Cauliflower are less plentiful. Green Peas fetch from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per bushel. Potatoes are cheaper. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms fetch from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pottle. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Begonia Venusta, Tropaeolums, Carnations, Fuchsias, and Roses.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 3.—The imports of Wool into London last week were very small, being 902 bales from Germany, 21 from Buenos Ayres, 45 from Russia, and 15 from Amsterdam. The market for Wool is very quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—Scotch.—The market, though not brisk, is steady, and prices of all kinds of home wools are well supported, and the encouraging prospects of the harvest tend to strengthen the opinion which is gaining ground that they will continue to be maintained.

Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	s. d.	s. d.
White Highland do.	8 0	to 8 6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	10 0	10 6
Do. do., washed.....	9 6	10 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	10 0	12 6
Do. do., washed.....	14 0	17 6
White Cheviot do. do.	18 0	23 6
Import for the week.....	252 bags.	
Previously this year.....	7,955 bags.	

Foreign.—In foreign a fair business has been done at the public sales this week, in some cases at rather lower rates, but altogether they went pretty well.

Imports for the week.....

Previously this year.....

510 bales.

Previously this year.....

36,297 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 3.—We have still to report a very inactive demand for all kinds of Tallow. Since Monday last, prices have further receded 3d. to 6d. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per cwt., and for forward delivery 3s. to 3s. 3d. Town Tallow is 3s. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per lbs. Our letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 23rd ult., states that about 5,000 casks had sold on lower terms, viz., from 11s. to 11s. roubles for the usual shipping ports. The exports were going on rapidly, although the number of ships available was small, and the total supply for the season was estimated at 150,000 casks.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ...	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
40s. 6d.	42s. 0d.	47s. 0d.	44s. 9d.	38s. 9d.	
Price of Y. C. ...	to	to	to	to	
41s. 6d.	42s. 0d.	47s. 9d.	47s. 9d.	38s. 6d.	
Delivery last week	1,985	1,963	2,006	2,006	1,619
Do. from 1st June	20,581	19,592	14,454	14,454	15,780
Arrived last week	3,118	3,206	4,307	4,307	2,399
Do. from 1st June	15,470	12,066	21,010	21,010	16,675
Price of Town ...	45s. 0d.	45s. 6d.	49s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	40s. 0d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1d. to 0d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1d. to 1d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 8d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 4d. to 2s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. to 2s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, —s. to 3s. 6d.; brown, 3s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £48; Spanish, £41; Sperm, £80, barged £80; South Sea, £39 to £30 0s.; Seal, pale, £23 10s.; do. coloured, £27 10s.; Cod, £27 10s. to £38; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 1.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow, old ...	5s. to 7s.	Clover, old ...	7s. to 9s.
Do. new ...	45s. to 58s.	Do. new ...	60s. to 80s.

Straw ..... 26s. ... 32s.

METALS, LONDON, August 31.

ENGLISH IRON. a

FOREIGN STEEL. c

per ton. £ s. d.

Swedish keg ..... 14 10 0

Ditto faggot ..... 15 0 0

ENGLISH COPPER. d

Nail rods ..... 7 0 0

Hoops ..... 8 0 0

Sheets, singles ..... 8 10 0

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